

GREECE HOPES  
ENTENTE WILL  
RAISE BLOCKADEEffects of Allies' Measures Are  
Apparent in Athens Where  
Prices Rise Rapidly—Text of  
Government Reply Issued

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
ATHENS, Greece (Monday)—The text of the Greek Government's reply to the Entente states that the Greek Government accedes to the demands contained in the Entente note, being desirous of giving further proof of sentiments of sincere friendship, which have never ceased to animate it in regard to the Entente Powers.

It has already issued an order that the movements of troops and war material indicated in the technical note, attached to the ultimatum, should commence on Friday last and should be carried out as rapidly as possible.

Continuing, the note says, regarding reparation for the unfortunate incidents which occurred contrary to all expectations between the Allied troops and Greek forces, the Greek Government hopes the Entente Powers will reconsider their decision to continue the blockade and expresses the conviction that the best guarantee for the avoidance of a future misunderstanding consists in the firm and very sincere desire of the Greek Government and people to strengthen the excellent traditional relations with the four powers in close friendship, based on mutual confidence.

The above note was handed to the Entente Ministers, who had embarked, pending the receipt of a reply to their ultimatum. The carrying out of measures for the evacuation of northern Greece was immediately begun, under the supervision of allied officers.

The general demands of the Allies include the evacuation of Thessaly and transference of artillery to Peloponnese.

The Entente ministers have issued a communique stating that whatever desire they may have had to see the return to power by lawful methods of the popular constitution of M. Venizelos they have never either spontaneously or on instructions done anything to facilitate any endeavor to bring him back to Athens and impose him on the Greek people.

The Entente are now expected to take firm action regarding the treatment of Venizelos on Dec. 1. Reports from various sources state that several hundred Venizelists have been shot and the total number imprisoned now runs into thousands, including brothers of Admiral Courmouris and of M. Embrycos, shipowner, who placed his fortune at the Venizelists' disposal.

To meet the blockade, Athens, which is very short of supplies, has cut down menus in restaurants and hotels. All cinemas have been shut to save electricity and transport service is curtailed. Prices are rising very quickly, some commodities being already nearly three times their usual price.

OFFICIAL NEWS  
OF THE WAR  
FROM CAPITALS

Although General Nivelle has been chiefly engaged, during the past 48 hours, in consolidating his gains in the Verdun theater, it is evident from the latest reports that the French are still acting on the offensive in this region. Berlin states that, on the east bank of the Meuse, the French continued their attack, but claims that their thrusts north of the village of Bezonvaux, which marked the limit of Friday's offensive movement, broke down.

As is clear from the London dispatches regarding the operations, the immense amount of work in the way of road building which every advance entails precludes the possibility of anything in the nature of a rapid and continuous forward movement until the zone of organized defensive works is passed. The French have, nevertheless, as the result of three days' fighting, namely that on Oct. 24 and Dec. 15 and 16, regained about half the total area on the right bank of the Meuse won by the Germans in six months, and have, at one point, carried their line to within one mile of the positions they held in February last before the Germans commenced their original attack in this theater.

In Rumania, according to Berlin, the Austro-German and Bulgarian forces are now advancing beyond Buzau, the important railway junction some forty miles northeast of Ploesti, and have captured a considerable number of prisoners and a large quantity of rolling stock.

Berlin reports the capture of a Russian position in the Volhynia, north of the Kovel-Lutsk railway.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
BERLIN, Germany (Monday)—The supplementary statement issued last night by the German headquarters staff reads:  
On the whole of the western and (Continued on page four, column four)



General Nivelle

Commander-in-Chief of Armies of north and northeast fronts in France

HOW THE FRENCH  
TROOPS ADVANCED  
ON VERDUN FRONTParticulars of Success Show  
French Within a Mile of Original  
Positions at One Point

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday)—Fuller details of the French success at Verdun are now available, and it appears the operations of Oct. 24 and Dec. 15 and 16 have brought the French troops at one point within a mile of the original positions from which they were driven when the Germans first attacked in February.

In three days the French have regained about half the total area of ground on the Meuse right bank won by the Germans in six months. It is significant that the Germans do not appear to have had any reserves available to counterattack, as was shown by the continued French assault at Bezonvaux.

The swiftness of the first French success was due, it is claimed, to new tactics adopted and their effectiveness is shown by the large number of prisoners and guns captured. The attack was preceded by the usual curtain of fire under cover of which the infantry arrived totally unexpectedly in the German trenches.

The progress of the battle could only be seen by the lines of smoke caused by shells and by grenades, thrown by the infantry. Within two hours, however, Poivre Hill, fortified by the Germans during the last nine months, was taken and Vacheriauville on the river bank was outflanked.

The German barrage fire opened accurately on the French front line trenches, but was too late, and in the later stages the German artillery, withdrawing to less exposed positions, could not render effective assistance to the infantry. German aeroplanes were not in evidence, and hence the gunners were unable to move about 80 pieces before the French were upon them.

General Mangin's attacking troops were in the minority of four divisions to five, but took 9000 prisoners alone. There is as yet no indication that the French attack will not proceed further, but the country has been subjected to such heavy shelling that every advance necessitates the construction of roads behind it. Twenty miles of new road had to be built after October's success in order to prepare for the present advance.

DICTATOR VISITS  
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Austria (Monday)—Herr von Batocki, the German food dictator, reached Vienna on Tuesday and went on to Budapest on Saturday. He returns to Vienna this week to continue negotiations there.

COMPOSITION  
OF THE NEW  
AUSTRIAN CABINET

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Austria (Monday)—The composition of the new Austrian Cabinet is as follows:

Prime Minister, Herr von Spitzmuller.

Minister of Interior, Baron von Handel.

Minister of National Defense, General von Georgi.

Minister of Education, Baron von Hussarek.

Minister of Justice, Baron von Schenk.

Minister of Railways, Dr. von Forsster.

Minister of Finance, Dr. Wimmer.

Minister of Labor, Herr von Tenka.

Minister of Agriculture, Dr. Seydler.

Governor-General of Galicia, Herr Bobrynski.

A further reason advanced for Dr. von Koerber's fall is the friction with Hungary concerning the food question, the solution of which he regarded as imperative.

RAILWAY STRIKE IS  
AVERTED IN IRELAND

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

DUBLIN, Ireland (Monday)—A serious railway strike has been averted in Ireland. The notices of engine drivers and firemen on the Great Southern and Western system were to expire on Saturday but have been withdrawn.

Sir Albert Stanley, president of the Board of Trade, has informed Mr. John Redmond that it has been decided to take over on behalf of the Government all Irish railways on the same basis as the English railways and a conference will be immediately held to adjust all question of war bonuses and other matters. J. H. Thomas, M. P., who was originally offered the Ministry of Labor, played a part in preventing the strike.

SUPREME COURT  
ADVANCES SUITS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Supreme Court of the United States today granted a motion to advance the Government trust suit against the United Shoe Machinery Company and set it for Monday, Feb. 26.

The court also granted a motion to advance the Government trust suit against the Motion Picture Patents Company, and set it for Monday, April 9.

## WISCONSIN CASE DECISION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Supreme Court today decided a defunct bank cannot hold a trustee, who is keeping stock for a beneficiary of a will, responsible for the bank's debts under the National Banking Act. The question hinged on the interpretation of Wisconsin's bankruptcy laws.

RUSSIA'S NEED  
EMPHASIZED FOR  
STRONG MINISTRYAssembly of Nobles Condemns  
Hampering of Government and  
Empire by Irresponsibles

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—The Assembly of Nobility has passed a resolution condemning the hampering of Russia and the Government by irresponsibles, whose activities even extend to the administration of the church. A resolution urges the necessity of stopping the power of so-called dark forces in State affairs and of creating a strong Ministry, enjoying public confidence but responsible only to the monarch and having full power in the person of the president of the Council of Empire and united with a single general program.

The resolution, which associates the Assembly of Nobility with the Duma regarding internal dangers impeding Russia, is considered remarkable from the most conservative body in Russia.

CAPITAL "DRY"  
BILL EXPECTED  
TO PASS SOONSenate Probably Will Act Favorably  
on a District of Columbia  
Prohibition Bill—Smoot  
Amendment Rejected

WASHINGTON, D. C.—On a roll call vote 8 to 61, the Senate this afternoon rejected the Smoot amendment to the Sheppard bill for prohibition in the District of Columbia. Consideration then turned to the original bill, and an early vote on the latter is anticipated.

The vote on the Smoot substitute is not to be regarded as a test of the Senate on the prohibition question, in that numerous senators who favor abolition of the liquor traffic voted against the amendment.

Their position in so doing was that the Smoot substitute was too strong a measure to expect to pass Congress at this period. They are desirous of putting through a bill of some description at this session and believe that the Sheppard bill, made stronger by recent amendments, is the best that can be enacted at this session.

The Sheppard bill differs from the Smoot proposal in that the former, while forbidding the manufacture for sale, importation for sale or otherwise trafficking in the sale of alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes, does not prohibit the importation for personal use of intoxicants.

The third proposal is that the residents of the District be given a voice in the matter and be permitted to take referendum vote on the question before such legislation becomes law.

Sentiment appears to favor the passage of the original Sheppard bill as amended in committee and on the floor of the Senate. As the measure stands today it is meeting greater favor among out and out prohibitionists, in that it is stronger than the first draft.

Then again, temperance advocates, who would prefer to see a bill of the Smoot substitute type pass, believe that the Sheppard bill is the very best that can be accomplished at this stage of the nation-wide movement. It is (Continued on page six, column five)

GOV. MC CALL SAYS HE  
NEVER VOTED LICENSE

Governor McCall has never voted for the licensed saloon in any city or town where he has resided, he said today, when asked to comment on the license saloon referendum to be taken in Boston tomorrow. "I have never voted for license anywhere I have resided," he replied. "You can draw any inference from that you please."

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ANTISALOONISTS  
OPTIMISTIC OVER  
RESULT OF VOTEWinding Up Campaign With 50  
Rallies All Over Boston,  
Leaders Express Confidence in  
Outcome of Contest

Concluding the no-license campaign with 50 rallies in all parts of Boston tonight, anti-saloon forces express confidence today that the saloon will have to go as the result of the vote which the suffragists of this city will register on the liquor issue at the polls on Tuesday. Reports from the various sections, in which the campaign has been vigorously and incessantly waged, are declared to be most encouraging and Walter J. Hoshal, leader of the no-license forces, says he is confident that the shop workers of Boston will rally to the standard of prohibition. Everywhere, he says, he has found the men "overwhelmingly for no-license."

Arthur J. Davis, superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, today expressed optimism over the outcome in Boston tomorrow, pointing out that the city is witnessing the strongest no-license sentiment that has existed in two decades.

The rallies tonight follow an automobile street parade this afternoon and these events will wind up the campaign to make Boston "dry," the immediate object of which is to overcome the majority of 14,228, by which the licensed saloon policy was continued at last year's municipal election.

Tonight the campaigners will reach the voters by four circuits, one to cover Boston and Charlestown, another South Boston and Dorchester, the third the South End and Roxbury, and the fourth West Roxbury and Hyde Park. There will be from 30 to 35 speakers. The whole squadron will wind up at Avery Street, where rallies will be held at both the Washington and Tremont Street ends.

Ira N. Landrith, who ran for Vice-President on the Prohibition ticket this fall, will be among the speakers, and others will be Chaplain Alexander of the U. S. S. Melville, Walter T. Hoshal, Capt. Jack Crawford, Leon E. Baldwin and Henry Clay Peters. The Morgan Memorial speakers will tour the South End and the Salvation Army will devote its meetings to no-license.

The "silent campaigners" in five stores will be used throughout the day and evening and the telephone campaign will be used all day.

This afternoon's automobile parade, starting from the corner of Clarendon Street and Commonwealth Avenue, moves over the following route: Clarendon, Boylston, Dartmouth, Huntington, Massachusetts, Columbus, Pleasant, Washington, Boylston, Tremont, Beacon, ending at the corner of Beacon and Joy streets.

UPRISING  
SUPPRESSED  
IN PORTUGAL

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LISBON, Portugal (Monday)—The revolutionary movement in Portugal has been suppressed with great ease, not a single blow being struck. The movement was headed by Senor Machado Santos, who was prominent in establishing the republic in 1910, organizing Carbonarios, or secret societies. He was then a lieutenant in the navy and for his services was made captain with a considerable pension.

Since then he has strongly criticized the Republican Government and on one occasion in his newspaper, the Intransigente, declared the republic had done more harm in a few months than the monarchy in the same number of years. The present revolutionary movement had only slight ramifications.

Senor Santos was arrested while attempting to enter Abrantes, a small town on the Tagus, with a small body of followers. Complete order prevails, all troops remaining on the side of the Government.

CLYDE ENGINEERS  
FOR PROHIBITION  
IN UNITED KINGDOMDrastic Action Against Sale of  
Liquor Regarded as First Step  
to Increase Shipbuilding

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
GLASGOW, Scotland (Monday)—The Clyde and West of Scotland shipbuilders and marine engineers held a meeting, at the request of the Board of Trade, to consider the steps necessary to accelerate the production of merchant vessels. A resolution was passed emphasizing the necessity for drastic action, and declaring that the first essential step was the immediate total prohibition of the sale of all alcoholic liquor throughout the United Kingdom applied to all classes and individuals alike, and that until this was done further essential steps could not advantageously be taken.

While the meeting was chiefly concerned, the resolution added, with the beneficial effect of such a step on the output of merchant tonnage, it was agreed to direct attention to the large amount of labor, material, foodstuffs and means of transport, particularly shipping transport, so urgently called for, which would be set free by prohibition for more urgent national requirements.

ITALY AGAINST  
PRIVATE VIEWS  
ON PEACE ISSUEBaron Sonnino Asks That Opin-  
ions Be Withheld Until Gov-  
ernment at Rome Communi-  
cates With the Other Allies

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Monday)—In the Chamber of Deputies last week Baron Sonnino said the Swiss Minister had presented the German peace note, intimating that he was acting merely as transmitter.

Baron Sonnino said there was no precise indication in the note regarding the conditions on which the negotiations would be begun and he told the Swiss Minister he would communicate with the other allies regarding the reply.

Baron Sonnino deprecated further discussion as the Allies should act in complete unison, which would be impossible if everybody were to express a personal opinion beforehand. The Corriere della Sera says the horizon is not fair for the Entente, but for the Central Powers it is very dark. All are suffering, but Germany suffers most and will lose more than any other the longer the war lasts.

The Secolo says the future of the greatest, most civilized and most generous of European nations is not to be sacrificed by a moment of cowardice. If a compromise with Germany were to be publicly proposed all Italy would say "no." Other authoritative papers make similar comments except the Giolittian paper, Stampa, which makes no comment.

## German Conference Plan

Meeting Would Be Held at The  
Hague and Fighting Continue

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany (Monday)—German papers insist that an agreement would be reached if the plenipotentiaries came together, and the Frankfurter Zeitung, the Chancellor's unofficial organ, observes that it would not be easy to break off negotiations if they were once opened. Germany, it says, does not want a cessation of the fighting but merely a conference where the plenipotentiaries will openly state their conditions and the ideals for which each fights, and the plan is the conference should meet at The Hague, about Jan. 1, the belligerents being allowed to continue military operations while it sits.

## Territorial Adjustments

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany (Monday)—The Neu Politische Korrespondenz says that well-informed circles are discussing the following territorial adjustment: based on the assumption that the restoration of Rumanian independence is not desired. Russia to receive Moldavia as an equivalent for other large territorial sacrifices. Poland to be an independent kingdom. Courland a German federal state. Lithuania incorporated in Prussia; the Dobruja restored to Bulgaria and Wallachia divided between Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria.

SCHOOLBOY LABOR IN  
SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany (Monday)—The Schleswiger Nachrichten publishes an army order for the organization of schoolboys for civil conscription service on railways and elsewhere throughout Schleswig-Holstein, the two Mecklenburgs and Hanseatic towns.

LITERACY TEST  
FOR IMMIGRANTS  
INSISTED UPONDespite Vetoes by Three Presi-  
dents, Senate Again Passes  
Bill With Objectionable Clause  
Attached—Now in Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Notwithstanding the fact that three Presidents—Cleveland, Taft and Wilson—have vetoed immigration bills containing the literacy test as a means of excluding undesirable citizens from admission to the United States, Congress is still struggling with such a bill, and it now seems highly probable that President Wilson will again be confronted with the question of approving or, for a second time, vetoing such legislation.

The Burnett-Dillingham bill, which was passed last Thursday by the Senate on a rollcall vote 64 to 7, now goes to committee conference where it is expected the differences between the two branches over certain clauses will be harmonized, and the revised measure, without doubt, will be passed by Congress and sent to the President. In case of a veto those backing the legislation assert that every effort will be made to have the law placed on the statute books despite executive disapproval.

For nearly 20 years now the proposition of incorporating a literacy test in the immigration laws has been before the United States, and there are indications that it will continue to clamor for recognition until such time as it meets with executive approval; unless, perchance, some other proposal for solution of the problem is put forward to take its place.

Again and again Congress has expressed itself, in no uncertain terms, in favor of the literacy test; only, however, as an expedient, not as a perfect instrument for regulating the influx of aliens into the United States. Yet no Congress has been willing to put the proposed law on the statute books by overruling a presidential veto. Nevertheless, the contemplated legislation has grown in congressional favor as the immigration to this country has multiplied.

In vetoing the immigration bill, containing the education test, in January, 1915, President Wilson, in his message to Congress, stated that he felt obliged to disapprove the legislation because it all but closes the gates of asylum to those who seek the constitutional and educational opportunities afforded by the United States for oppressed and persecuted peoples. He also said: "The right of political asylum has brought to this country many a man of noble character and elevated purpose who was marked as an outlaw in his own less fortunate land, and who has yet become an ornament to our citizenship and to our public councils."

The House of Representatives sustained the presidential veto by a margin of only five votes, and thus the measure was defeated in the Sixty-third Congress. When the Sixty-fourth Congress convened, supporters of the Literacy Test Bill declared their purpose to press for its enactment before the end of President Wilson's first term. They cited new reasons for the legislation, gathering encouragement from the President's message read in December, 1915, in which a severe denunciation was made against alien-born Americans serving the interests of other nations. It was felt that the Immigration Bill had become an emergency measure, destined to protect the United States against an inflow of undesirable immigrants after peace dawned in Europe. On these grounds they held that the President would be justified in reversing his attitude relative to the education clause.

Accordingly the bill was introduced in the House and passed that branch last March by a vote of 308 to 87. An attempt to defeat the literacy test was unsuccessful, and the measure went to the Senate for action. The bill received a favorable report in the Senate. Then came opposition to the House provision excluding "Hindus and persons who cannot become eligible, under existing law, to become citizens of the United States by naturalization unless otherwise provided for by existing agreements as to passports, or by existing treaties, conventions, or agreements," etc.

As it now stands the bill provides for an educational test for aliens over 16 years, excluding from admission to the United States those who cannot read the English language or some other language or dialect, including Hebrew or Yiddish. It exempts from the literacy test the religiously persecuted, and aliens from "contiguous foreign territory" such as Canada, who come to harvest the crops. In order to prevent aliens from coming to this country for temporary employment with the intention of returning to the country whence they came, all aliens are to be required to state under oath the purposes for which they come, length of time they intend to stay and whether or not they intend to become citizens. But the measure does not bar the admission of people guilty of destroying property in other lands in time of war, insurrection or revolution, although other so-called anarchists are excluded. If enacted the measure is to go into effect May 1, 1917.



## FRANCE FINDS SPAIN COUNTRY OF POSSIBILITIES

Along With America It Recognizes Great Prospects of Peninsular Nation—Missions Succeed Each Other Quickly

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—One official mission from France to Spain succeeds another quickly, and this process goes on continually now, while it has its complement in the Spanish missions to the friendly land north of the Pyrenees. These missions abound in significance and possibility, and it is notable that while they are in progress the representatives of various financial and other syndicates of the United States are in the country prospecting and making various arrangements.

A day's study of her circumstances must impress any person of ordinary intelligence of the enormous possibilities in the development of Spain after the war; hardly any other country in the old world presents such splendid chances. So far France and the Americans are almost the only foreign countries to recognize the fact, and they are acting in time, in different ways, as befits their different circumstances. It has been too readily assumed by other states, preoccupied with their own difficulties, that the missions from France to this country are of a purely political character, the chief object being to improve the good relations already existing between the two states. France also has her thoughts on the commercial future, and is acting in her own way.

The newest mission that comes to Spain from the north is the Scientific Mission. It consists of some of the foremost practical natural scientists of France. There are two prominent French inspectors of mines in M. de Launay and M. Lallemand, who will be greatly interested in the peculiar state of Spanish mining at present and the various efforts that the Government is making with a view to improving the yield to the State of the country's greatest potential richness. It cannot be doubted that these two distinguished French mining officials will be inspired with some great ideas while they are in Spain. Then there is M. Schoelcher, who is director of the Ecole Supérieure de State Manufactures, and Professor Llesse of the College of France. All these four are members of the institute. There is also M. Teissier, Professor at the School of Political Sciences, and M. Isaac, honorary president of the Chamber of Commerce at Lyons. Another member of the party is M. Barbey, chief engineer of the Midland Railroad. It is evident that these important people have not come to Spain to talk about politics or the war. They are here to make a close study of the natural and industrial resources of the country, and they are doing it with much assistance from the Spanish.

A beginning has naturally been made with the rich region round San Sebastian in the North, and under the direction of M. Revelli, the French Consul there, visits have been paid to a large number of establishments of all kinds. They have been to Bilbao, where they have visited the blast furnaces and other important works and factories devoted to the metal industries. Subsequently they departed for Santander where they were entertained to lunch in the Ateneo. Afterwards they proceeded to Gijón, and now they are gradually working their way south. A member of the party declares that relations between France and Spain will improve continually to their great mutual benefit now and in the future, if they know how to make use of the favorable conditions that the war present. Spain, he said, is the point of union between France, Africa and America, and France is disposed to make every reasonable sacrifice and every possible concession, in order that Spain may again find herself in the place which she once occupied in the world and in the rank as a state to which her glorious history fully entitles her.

Having regard to the quality of these Franco-Spanish movements there are one or two other points that may be noticed. Where the French and Spanish have to work together in any considerable undertaking, they seem to do it successfully and with some advantage to the Spanish. The Franco-Spanish company, which, under the international agreement, has charge of the construction and establishment of the railway from Tangier to Fez, is now beginning the preliminary operations of the projected railway, and the assistant director, M. Emilio Albony, and the chief engineer, Señor José Sanz Soler, are proceeding with the matter.

At Barcelona there has again been a noticeable demonstration of good feeling in favor of the Allies. A local committee has decided to open a public subscription with the object of presenting a flag to the town of Verdun in honor of its heroic resistance to the German attack.

Further, in the matter of international relations of a business character, and the enterprise of individuals, Spain, following the lead of France, has just determined on a re-casting of her naturalization laws. These so far have been unsatisfactory; it has been difficult to say what exactly was the proper process for naturalization in any given case, and, anyhow, some of it might generally be evaded if desired. All vagueness and doubt are now being removed, and the conditions of naturalization are being made far more stringent than ever before. King Alfonso has just signed a decree with this purpose in view.

## INCREASE OF PAY FOR CLERK HIRE IN HOUSE DEBATE

Point Is Brought Out That Representatives Are Paid Fund and Not the Employees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Some plain talk was heard in the House this week when Chairman Fitzgerald of the House Committee on Appropriations, and others, opposed amendments of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill, by which the allowance of Representatives for clerk hire is to be increased from \$1500 to \$2000 a year, with an additional \$75 per month while Congress is in session. Both amendments were adopted, but as the House was sitting as the Committee of the Whole, these amendments may yet be stricken out when the bill comes up for final passage. Money for clerk hire by Representatives, it may be noted, is paid to each Representative, who himself sets the rate of pay of his clerk.

"This proposition is not something to help the clerk," said Mr. Fitzgerald, whose committee drew up the appropriation bill to which these amendments were attached. "Do not try to fool us by such assertions. You may fool the people, but do not try to fool a man who has been here as long as I have been. This proposition is to protect ourselves—to protect ourselves. This is a preparedness measure. It is preparedness against the wrath of the people, and some of us will need it. We have passed a bill limiting the amount that can be expended to enable a man to be elected to Congress, limiting it to a modest sum, and now that we have arranged that our opponents cannot expend beyond a certain modest sum to conduct their campaigns, we are proposing to equip ourselves at the expense of the public, so that our campaigns will not be neglected. It depends upon whether a man is thinking of what he is required to do as a member of Congress, or what he is compelled to do in order to keep in Congress, as to how much clerical help he needs."

Mr. Fitzgerald said that the two amendments would add over \$400,000 to the cost of conducting the House of Representatives, and declared that for the current fiscal year there would be a deficiency of \$30,000,000, which would reduce the surplus in the Treasury to \$113,000,000.

"In the next fiscal year," he said, "not contemplating some of the things Congress will do on its own motion, the estimated deficit is the trifling sum of \$284,000,000." Both bond issues and "new and novel" methods of taxation would have to be resorted to, he said, to meet the expenses of Government, and considered the increases unjustifiable "upon the plea either that we are not sufficiently competent ourselves to perform the obligations of a member of Congress, or the equally fictitious plea that the cost of living requires us to increase the pay of our assistants by 33 per cent, something not proposed in any other place in the United States or elsewhere. We ought to have the courage to make some sacrifices ourselves. The country will be compelled to do so, and we ought to set the example. There is not a member here who will get any better secretary by the increase."

## TOURNAMENT OF ROSES TO BE HELD AT PASADENA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

PASADENA, Cal.—The twenty-eighth annual Tournament of Roses, which will be held Jan. 1, in Pasadena, has taken on a national and international aspect with entries from several large cities and hotels of the East and North and from Hawaii and Japan, in addition to many beautiful floats from cities and organizations of Southern California.

This great floral parade, larger than ever this year, has entries ranging from elaborate presentations of historical and symbolic spectacles to decorative pom-poms and novelties. It is unique in the fact that only natural flowers are used, an entry using artificial flowers or advertising devices being prohibited from taking part. Literally hundreds of thousands of blossoms are used on some of the single entries.

The Japanese entry is made by the commercial organizations of Yokohama and the Mid-Pacific Carnival Association of Honolulu is making an entry. Colleges and universities as well as schools are represented and there is a special division of automobiles, carrying out a pageant idea. In the evening an elaborate tournament ball is planned.

## HIGH PRICES PAID TO BRICKLAYERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CLEVELAND, O.—An advertisement recently appeared in the Cleveland newspapers for bricklayers to work at \$1 per hour, or \$8 per day. Inquiry at the Cleveland Builders Exchange elicited the information that this advertisement was for rush work at Kent, O. "The fact is," said Assistant Secretary Jamison, "that the demand for labor in this community has been so great all fall that contractors are paying bricklayers about whatever they demand. The union price is 70 cents per hour, but 75 and 80 cents are not uncommon prices on brick or masonry work, all of which is rated together in this market. Concrete workers are rated as 'rough labor,' and are paid from 35 to 42 cents an hour." Semi display want "ads" for bricklayers at 70 cents an hour are of almost daily occurrence in the local newspapers.

## EXPERT MAKES ANALYSIS OF THE NORTON REPORT

Information Given on Coal Tar Colors of Great Value to Dye-Users and Dye-Makers, Never Before Publicly Accessible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commenting on the Norton report on dyestuffs, an expert says: It contains 179 pages of detailed information as to poundage or value or both concerning 5674 different brands of synthetic coal tar colors which were imported into the United States during the fiscal year July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914; the dye-name index alone covers 35 pages in double column.

This report was built up as follows: All import invoices dealing with this merchandise were analyzed to show the different brands and for each brand, the total poundage, total value and maker. The next step was to ascertain the chemical composition of each of these 5674 brands; the only clue thereto is the name, since chemical analysis of sample of each brand is an impossibility.

A German publication, in its latest (fifth) edition of 1914, purports to give the chemical composition and the technical literature thereto of 921 chemical forms of commercial dyes and the various names and brands under which these chemical forms are marketed. This publication, known for short as "Schultz Tables," is compiled by Prof. G. Schultz of the Technical High School at Munich and is based upon information given to Prof. Schultz by the different dye-makers as to the brands they market and their respective chemical nature, and confirmed and elaborated by references to relevant literature. These "Schultz Tables" therefore give the brands and their chemical composition.

With the above analysis of United States import invoices finished, the next step was to identify the brands of the invoices with the brands of the Schultz tables. In the case of trademarked names, the task is not difficult and not uncertain, but in cases of fancy names which are public property the identification of import brand with Schultz table brand becomes more difficult, and accuracy of identification calls for considerable checking up.

Dr. Norton has referred the 5674 different brands of 2127 different numbered entries of which he definitely identifies 629 with Schultz table numbers and 414 he identifies only presumptively with one or more of the preceding 529 Schultz table numbers and for the remainder of 1184 numbered entries he is not in a position to indicate, except generally what their chemical composition might be, i. e., 25, 19 and 56 per cent of the total of 2127 numbered entries, respectively. So that for 44 per cent of the dye individuals, this report gives fairly conclusive information as to their chemical composition and mode of making and for 56 per cent no such information is given. This does not mean poundages. The total weight of these 1184 numbered entries can be taken at approximately 8,550,000 pounds or 15 per cent of the 58,000,000 pounds (29,000 short tons) which Dr. Norton here estimates as being the total United States consumption. Hence, approximately 85 per cent of the poundage of coal tar dyes consumed in the United States, i. e., more than 49,000,000 pounds can be placed more or less approximately according to their mode of manufacture and relative consumption in this market.

Taking 58,000,000 pounds as a basis for the total United States consumption and 2127 as the maximum number of different chemical dyes on this market this gives an average poundage of 27,270 pounds per dye; for the 8,550,000 pounds of unidentified dyes the general average poundage would be 7221 pounds; for the 943 identified dyes the average poundage would be 52,440 pounds. However, the highest individual poundage among these 943 is 8,507,359 and many are under 1000 pounds, but for each the poundage is given and in all the principal cases the values as well, so that the average price per pound can readily be determined.

Values are not given in this report, where such disclosure could not be legally given, and therefore comparisons must be on a poundage basis only.

In this report Dr. Norton also gives the importation, for the same fiscal year of 38 intermediates and related products, poundage and values and from which the pound prices can readily be determined. Intermediates are the key to the situation, and it is of great importance to domestic dye makers, or to those who are about to engage therein, that in the fiscal year, for example, aniline oil came in at 8.07 cents per pound, benzenanthrol at 7.21 cents and paranitraniline at 13.34 cents and in amounts of 1,444,772 pounds, 1,030,208 pounds and 506,931 pounds respectively and of a total value respectively of \$116,628, \$74,238 and \$67,638. In respect to price per pound, total poundage and total values these are far below the popular conception of them.

With respect to each dye the Norton report gives the number of different makers and presumably all of the makers given send their make of such dyes to this country. Take for example methylene blue of an annual poundage of 184,738 and value of \$72,619; there are 15 makers and upward of 40 brands thereof. Taking averages again, this makes \$484 as the average share of each maker and \$1815 for each brand. Methyl violet has a poundage of 255,063 and a value of \$63,183, and there are 11 makers and over 90 brands; this makes an average of \$744 per maker and of

\$702 per brand. Naphthol yellow S of a poundage of 250,409 and a value of \$24,702 is shown as having 11 brands and five makers; this makes an average per maker of \$5000 and \$2446 per brand. Maleschite green has a poundage of 178,831 and a value of \$43,363; nine makers and over 30 brands, which means an average value of \$4830 per maker and of \$1445 per brand. Sulphur blacks of all kinds total 5,615,455 pounds and \$558,909; 166 brands and 15 makers; this averages \$337.261 per maker and \$3366 per brand.

It is this kind of information that the Norton report makes available to dye users and dye makers. While the present extraordinary conditions obtain, the value of this report will be largely directive in authoritatively pointing out the nature of the dyes in most demand and in greatest use just prior to the war, and in that way assisting work into proper channels to provide for present day needs. As an index to what conditions will have to be met when foreign competition is again able to exert itself, the Norton report ought to be of the greatest help and of the highest importance. Information of the kind contained in this Norton report has never before been publicly accessible to us or to any other people; the additional information that can be constructed out of the fundamental data there and elsewhere given is almost inexhaustible and of proportionate value to all who are now engaged, in one way or another, in solving the coal-tar dye problem of this country.

## SAFEGUARDING OF LEISURE HOURS BY LAW PREDICTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, N. C.—Gov. Martin G. Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania closed the North Carolina Teachers Assembly here with an address in which he predicted that in the next 20 years, the State legislatures and Congress will increasingly legislate to safeguard the people in their hours of leisure. He foresaw the passing of the saloon, the gambling house and the development of community amusement institutions to the extent that it will be said that this Government makes it difficult for men to do wrong and easy for men to do right.

The Pennsylvania Governor expressed confidence in the ultimate success of the equal suffrage movement, and said he favored vocational training in the public schools. "I am predicting," said he, "that after a while we will be just as anxious to train our boys to be good farmers as good mathematicians and to train our girls to be good cooks as good dancers."

## NEW YEAR GREETINGS DIRECT BY WIRELESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—New Year greetings from San Diego to Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Budapest, London, Tokio and the capitals of South American republics will be flashed direct from here by means of the 150-kilowatt naval radio station at midnight Dec. 31, according to plans being arranged by officers in charge of the big plant. The new station at Chollas Heights, three miles east of San Diego, will be more powerful than the naval station at Arlington, near Washington, officers declare, and no difficulty is expected in transmitting wireless messages across the Pacific Ocean direct to Tokyo. Work of installation of the electrical apparatus is proceeding at a rapid rate.

## WORK OF CLEVELAND CIVIC LEAGUE TOLD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CLEVELAND, O.—The members of the Civic League of Cleveland, with its first president, Dr. Harry A. Garfield, president of Williams College, as the principal speaker of the occasion, have just celebrated the twentieth anniversary of the league. One of the more widely known activities of the league has been the publication, previous to election, of the record of candidates for State and local public offices. The league may be said to combine the critical work of passing upon candidates for public office, of constructive legislation for improvements in public offices, and of investigation for introduction of greater economy and efficiency in the administration of public offices. The work is carried on under the supervision of an executive board of 12 members. The present president is Morris A. Black, a former president of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, and a member of the City Plan Commission, and its secretary, Mayo Feeler. The membership includes nearly 2400 names.

## LEAD PENCILS NOW MADE IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—To a firm in Newmarket, a small town just north of this city, belongs the distinction of manufacturing the first wooden lead pencil ever made in Canada. Heretofore pencils used throughout the Dominion were imported from Austria, England and the United States, but now a pencil is being produced in Canada, orders are pouring in in such numbers as to keep the mills operating to capacity. The company has been manufacturing wooden wares in Newmarket for the past 70 years, but will now devote its entire plant to the making of lead pencils, and in the near future will remove its heavy machinery to a new mill nearer the timber limits where they will continue the manufacture of wooden wares.

## CONCESSIONS LOOKED FOR BY GERMAN POLES

Government in Berlin, However, Appears to Confine Itself at Present to Modification of the Existing Regulations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Berlin Bureau

BERLIN, Germany.—The German Government, it appears, recognizes the necessity of modifying, to some extent at least, its treatment of the Poles in Germany, in view of the decision reached with regard to the Polish question as a whole. Its intention, however, seems to be to confine itself for the present to a modified application of the existing regulations, and meanwhile, perhaps, to grant some concessions with regard to the use of the Polish language.

There are signs, too, that the Conservatives themselves recognize that some concessions will have to be made, despite the fact that many of them have been declaring, like Baron von Zedlitz in the Post, that "the Prussian Poles must be devoid of all reasoning power if they do not recognize the fundamental difference between conditions in the Prussian East Mark and those in Galicia. They will derive from this recognition the conviction that the autonomy of Galicia must remain without any effect on conditions in the eastern provinces of Prussia, and they will, if they weigh the matter without prejudice, also become convinced that this is for the best in their own interest, also." The Kreuz Zeitung, after pointing out the difficulties in the way of the official recognition of the Polish, as well as of the German language, has observed: "The question will have to be thoroughly examined by experts now that the demand has been raised in so many different quarters that the Poles should be permitted the use of their mother tongue in the primary schools and also in the Scripture lesson."

The Frankfurter Zeitung, while making no secret of the fact that German interest will be studied and satisfied before all else, has steadily maintained that some concession must be made to the German Poles, in view of those granted their brethren in the Polish Kingdom and in Galicia. In Austria, wrote the Frankfort paper, the morning after the publication of the imperial proclamation, the Emperor Franz Josef proclaimed a comprehensive autonomy for Galicia. The Prussian Polish policy also, which the Entente hoped would render impossible any agreement with the Poles at all, must be submitted to a thorough revision. The German Empire must most emphatically demand that no attempt shall be made from out the new State of Poland to undermine our territorial integrity, and we assume as a foregone conclusion that all Poles will recognize that, for that must be preliminary condition for the step which the two emperors have decided to take. In future, however, nothing must occur on this side of the frontier either that would render such a policy undurable and impossible for the Poles. Only thus will the connection with the allied Central Powers, to which the manifesto refers, bear political fruit. Many errors of the past must be forgotten on this side and that, in order that the way to a happy future, in which a free Poland will dwell side by side with a free Germany, may be open and free from obstacles.

Two days later the Frankfort paper again returned to the subject, and wrote: The new conditions show clearly for the first time that German interests can be reconciled with the wishes of the Poles in the cultural domain, namely, with regard to language. On the other hand our Polish compatriots must reconcile themselves once for all with the established constitutional position, and must abandon their national aspirations. The more their leaders use their influence in this direction, the more easily and the better will the compromise be effected, and the more will all efforts lose in influence that aim at a still more severe policy based on previous conflicts.

Meanwhile the Gazeta Narodowa, a Polish organ recently founded in Posen, has announced that it has learned from a competent source that the laws affecting the Poles are to be subjected to a thorough revision, and that not even a change in the composition of the Government would be allowed to affect this decision. As it is, it says, the anti-Polish laws are no longer being applied, except that lower officials will not always recognize the change in the attitude of the authorities, and persist with the old routine. In Berlin there blows a wind thoroughly favorable for the Poles, but its effect does not always extend as far as here, writes the Gazeta Narodowa, and it goes on to predict that this will be so, so long as the present system is not entirely broken with.

The Government, however, it says, argues that the laws cannot be altered without reference to the Prussian Diet, and that to breach the Polish question, and there would be the signal for all the various parties to come forward with their own demands. Hence it is impossible to fulfill the dearest wishes of the Polish population during the war, but the Gazeta advises the latter to wait patiently a change that will surely come, and meanwhile to revise its own attitude towards the Government.

The Berliner Tageblatt, in commenting on this pronouncement, agreed that any fundamental alteration of the Polish code would probably entail a severe parliamentary contest in the Diet, seeing that not only the entire Right, but also many National Liberals would oppose any attempt to do

so. The Right, it pointed out, holds more than 200 seats in the House, while the Center, the Poles, the Progressives and the Social Democrats together hold 265, and the National Liberals, who are over 70 strong, would therefore control the situation. If, therefore, it wrote, the Government does not want to run the risk of having Prussia's entire scheme of action with regard to the Poles rejected by Parliament, it cannot do otherwise than effect the necessary relief by purely administrative means for the present, and postpone legislation on the subject until the time when an entirely new franchise guarantees a totally different composition of the lower House.

Similarly the Vorwärts, intent on emphasizing the same point, observed: The Government has one compelling reason the more for the introduction of a support for the new Polish policy, of the equal franchise in Prussia.

## CANADA ADVISED TO ADOPT MORE SAVING POLICY

There Must Be National Economy, Says Finance Minister in Order to Win in Great War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Ottawa Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Sir Thomas White, Finance Minister, after a visit to England and the Canadian army in France, has returned home, convinced that greater economy in food, dress and personal expenditure is necessary if we are to win the war. Not only does the Finance Minister consider that Canadians will have greater personal sacrifices to make if the war is to be successfully concluded, but he also takes the view that it will be necessary, as England has done, to restrict imports other than the necessities of life or those required for war purposes, and cease the home production of such articles as candies, jewelry, etc.

Briefly stated, the policy which Sir Thomas regards as now essential for Canada as well as for the United Kingdom and the Empire generally, is: National organization which will provide the maximum man-power for the military forces and requisite labor for the vital industries engaged in the production of munitions, supplies, shipping, food and other necessities of military and civil life. Increase in such production by greater effort and increased efficiency on the part of all engaged in those industries. National economy in food, dress and personal expenditures generally. Imports other than necessities or required for war purposes should be discouraged in order that the exchanges may be maintained and the national wealth conserved for the State. Increased national saving which will provide funds to take up Government securities issued from time to time to meet war expenditure.

Organization is advised of the special, technical, financial and business ability of the Empire to assist the several governments in the great administrative departments principally concerned with the conduct of the war. The Minister also considers that there should be as far as possible, coordination of effort among the Dominions and members of the Empire and the United Kingdom to the end that the maximum of imperial power may be made available for the continued prosecution of the war.

## MOVE TO SAVE WATERFALLS IN CALIFORNIA

Scenic Beauty and Irrigation Benefits Threatened by Action of a Power Corporation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, the Southern California branches of the Native Sons of the Golden West, the California Art Club and other organizations are uniting in an effort to move the eastern boundary of the Yosemite National Park six miles farther to the east, in order to bring within the borders of the park Silver Lake Falls, on Rush Creek. The action is taken with a view to preserving these falls, said to be the most beautiful on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada.

The organizations also aim to save the falls of Leveing Creek, in the canyon of that name, and visible from the Tioga Pass Road, leading into the Yosemite. The scenic beauty of both these falls is threatened with destruction as the result of action of the Pacific Power Corporation, a subsidiary of the Nevada-California Electric Corporation, which has been given permission from the United States Government to dam the streams tributary to these falls for irrigation purposes.

Those who are agitating against the action of this company, claim that the grants secured ostensibly for irrigation are in reality for power purposes, and that the dams which the company is building would shut off irrigation water from 90,000 acres of irrigable land. A large part of this land has already been settled.

## EXPORT TRADE AID EXHIBIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Indication of the great growth of United States export trade is seen in the fact that the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is preparing a new room at the Custom House for exhibitions of American goods in demand in other countries. Chauncey P. Carter of the Department of Commerce is in charge, and the exhibit includes samples showing what various countries in all parts of the globe need.

## SHIPBUILDING BOOM NOW ON IN THE DOMINION

Demand for More Vessels Expected to Continue After the War—Many Wooden Ships Constructed for Lumber Trade

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ont.—After 41 years of steady decline in shipbuilding, the Dominion of Canada is now experiencing the greatest shipbuilding boom in its history, directly due to the war. The destruction of ocean-going vessels has created a strong demand for more ships, a demand which marine authorities claim will last for several years after the war.

According to reports from the Atlantic Coast, there are 35 vessels building at Yarmouth, N. S., or within a 20-mile radius. Practically all these boats are wooden vessels. The prohibitive price of steel is driving men back to the wooden vessel of sailing ship type so common as late as a quarter century ago. Shipbuilding activities in the wooden vessel building line are particularly active in the Province of British Columbia by reason of the accessibility of fine timber. Twenty-five boats are on order at the shipbuilding yards of Vancouver and Victoria. Of these only four are for steel ships. Norwegians are the largest orderers. A special law was passed in Canada forbidding the export of vessels to non-British countries. But the Government has power to annul this where it seems well to do so, and in the case of ships for Norway the regulation has been voided.

In connection with the shipbuilding boom, quite the most interesting particular in the building now at Toronto on Lake Ontario of two steel vessels for an American and Norwegian firm to be delivered in July and August, 1917. The contract calls for four vessels at a total cost of \$4,800,000; the last two will likely be delivered in the middle of 1918. By reason of a system of lakes and canals and a \$20,000,000 harbor being built at Toronto, great ocean-going ships can now come to this inland city. In all a total of \$200,000,000 worth of orders for ships have been placed in Canada.

The sailing vessels now under construction in British Columbia are practically being built of Canadian material. They are mostly 225 feet long, 42 feet beam, with a hold of 19 feet and a carrying capacity of 1,500,000 feet of lumber. They will be schooner rigged, with five masts, with auxiliary power of oil burning engines of Bollender type, and will cost about \$150,000 complete. These vessels will be engaged chiefly in the lumber carrying trade. It is estimated they can make three trips a year to even so distant a point as Australia.

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## MELBOURNE AS THE KEY TO THE COMMONWEALTH

Seat of Government Has Magnificent Buildings Which Typify Australian Architecture—Eighth City of British Empire

By The Christian Science Monitor special Australian correspondent

MELBOURNE, Australia—Melbourne, strictly speaking, is not the capital of Australia. The capital of the Commonwealth remains to be erected on virgin soil in the mother state of New South Wales in the district known as Yass—Canberra. On March 12, 1913, was laid the foundation stone of a column to be erected on Kurrangong Hill, overlooking the site on which Parliament House will be built. The wife of the Governor-General named the site "Canberra" and thus the native name was retained. It may be mentioned here that a movement is on foot to change the name to "Anzac," in memory of the Australians who fell at Gallipoli, but the Federal Government does not desire to make any change.

It will not be out of place to quote the brief paragraph from the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, as it explains, in simple language, how provision has been made for a federal capital, and further shows the foresight of the Victorian delegates at the federal convention in having their own capital city made the national capital, until the federal capital is erected. The section in point provides that: "The seat of government of the Commonwealth shall be determined by the Parliament, and shall be within territory which shall have been granted to, or acquired by, the Commonwealth, and shall be vested in, and belong to, the Commonwealth, and shall be in the State of New South Wales, and be distant not less than 100 miles from Sydney."

"Such territory shall contain an area of not less than 100 square miles, and such portion thereof as shall consist of crown lands shall be granted to the Commonwealth without any payment therefor. The Parliament shall sit at Melbourne until it meets at the seat of Government."

The Sydney delegates were naturally elated at their success in the selection of their colony for the seat of the future capital, and they agreed that Melbourne should, in the meantime, be the seat of Government, as has been shown, to which bargain the delegates agreed. This arrangement proved to be highly satisfactory to the people of Melbourne, for it not only gave their colony notoriety but it split trade, and from any other point of view it was advantageous. Melbourne would be the chief home of the Governor-General as it was of course the home of the State Governor.

Melbourne was named after Lord Melbourne, who was Prime Minister of England in 1835, and it is of interest here to mention that the palatial new offices that are being erected in London to house the Australian High Commissioner and his staff, can be entered from Melbourne Place, recently so named after the capital of Victoria.

One of the great events in the history of Australia was the opening of the first federal Parliament in Melbourne, on May 19, 1901, by the Duke of Cornwall and York, now King George V. Queen Victoria had promised that he should perform this task, and King Edward, who meanwhile ascended to the throne, carried out Her Majesty's wishes, although it was a serious matter to send her appearance so far away from home.

Melbourne is famous for its magnificent buildings. Public edifices are especially striking, and compare favorably with the buildings of other great cities of the world. A stranger on his first visit to Melbourne is struck by the beautiful wide streets. He is surprised to find such an up-to-date city, the eighth city of the British Empire. This impresses him all the more when he meets the people living there who remember Melbourne when it was "Canvas Town" and the aborigines were seen in large numbers. Melbourne is certainly far ahead; she has struck out on lines of her own—boldly, fearlessly, and rapidly, and has made great strides. It has not been all smooth sailing, and at the time of the gold rush people left the city in flocks to make their fortunes on the famous gold fields. This episode retarded somewhat the advancement of the young town, but Melbourne still forged ahead.

It must be remembered that Englishmen can colonize in any part of the world, and it is not, therefore, surprising that they met with their traditional success in Australia. On looking at it critically it must not be thought after all, a very great feat, for Australia, of all countries, was perhaps the easiest to colonize. Melbourne, therefore, literally grew up like a mushroom in the night. Sturdy Britons, always venturesome, dogged, plucky, thrilled with the romantic stories they had heard, began to turn their thoughts to Melbourne. Others followed. These were the pioneers who laid the foundation of what is today Australia's chief city.

Collins Street, of all Australian thoroughfares, is preeminent; it is the best known not only in Melbourne, but throughout the Commonwealth. It might even be said that Collins Street is Melbourne. It altogether typifies Australian architecture. It is paved with wood blocks, its width is a chain and a half. Cable cars go in all directions, and the electric cars are to be extended, as the traffic is ever on the increase. This street contains some of the finest buildings in Australia. It is the home of nearly all the great Australian banks, the comparatively new Commonwealth bank being the



Melbourne, Collins Street, looking west

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

last so far established. The Federal Government which created this institution have provided every comfort and modern convenience. There is even a special dining room in the bank where the Governor-General can entertain official guests. The Melbourne Club is another attractive edifice housed in the hospitable thoroughfare. Visitors from overseas are frequently made honorary members of this, perhaps Australia's best known club—no empty compliment, for to be an honorary member of the club means that the committee and the members make it their duty, looked upon by them as a privilege, to make their guests thoroughly at home—and the feeling of being "a stranger in a strange land" fades away, if indeed it ever came to the surface. Australians are proverbially hospitable, and a visitor is always made welcome. He is invited to their homes, and if his visit is prolonged, his host is better pleased. The Melbourne man likes to rub shoulders with people from afar. He is justly proud of his city, and equally proud of his country. Sometimes, indeed, he has been thought oversensitive on this point, but after all it is not an unworthy fault. He likes to pilot the stranger through Australia's capital, it pleases him to point out the many places of interest. He knows that the cleanliness, brightness and solid stability of Melbourne will be noticed by his guest. He is, perhaps, a little on his guard, for the stranger might have come from London, Paris, Vienna, or the new world, and he is conscious that his city is being inwardly criticized, but he is confident this criticism, if given vent to, will not be unkind, for the stranger is aware that Melbourne is a new city in a new land and he marvels at her growth. Maybe some things strike him as even crude. The edges, perhaps, are hard and from some aspects even harsh. Time will cure all this and other things.

Australia's destiny—under the benign guardianship of the British Government—lies in Melbourne. The Royal Australian navy in times of peace is controlled from Melbourne. At the outbreak of the world war the Federal Government, without hesitation, transferred this control to the British Government. The great departments of the National Government are administered there. The High Commissioner in London is under the direct authority of the Minister of State for External Affairs in Melbourne—Australia builds a man-of-war—the order comes from Melbourne. The great transcontinental railway now under construction is controlled

from this city. The Defense Department likewise is there, and in all directions are to be seen the results of activities emanating from Melbourne. Her influence is felt throughout the Commonwealth. There is a friendly rivalry between all the State capitals, but it must be confessed that the average Australian, no matter in what part of the continent he resides, hopes, further—means—to see Melbourne, and when an Australian means to do anything it is as good as done. This is one of his great characteristics.

Australia has been called the most democratic country in the world; consequently she has social ambitions. Melbourne again is the seat of fashion; every Saturday morning men and women, youths and maidens parade up and down Collins Street, "doing the block," as it is termed locally, and the term has reached far-distant parts of Australia. The Governor-General's receptions are largely attended at Federal Government House, where His Majesty's representative entertains largely. Now of course there is little or no entertaining—only war work, into which their Excellencies have entered heartily. Melbourne boasts a "Right Honorable Lord Mayor," as does Sydney, an honor conferred of the King in view of the size and importance of these towns. In all the other State capitals the chief magistrate is merely "His Worship the Mayor." The municipal government of Melbourne is excellent and efficient, and great interest is taken in local affairs.

The Federal Parliament meets at Parliament House at the east end of Bourke Street, and the State Parliament holds its sessions at the palatial exhibition buildings. There are numerous other fine buildings in Melbourne—the town hall, the observatory, law courts. Government offices are worthy of notice, as are the many handsome churches.

The central railway station in Flinders Street is an exceptionally fine edifice. It is only used for passenger traffic. The railway system is somewhat akin to that of the United States of America and many improvements were made by Sir Thomas Tait, a Canadian who was appointed Railways Commissioner. It is not possible, in a short article to touch upon the different phases of Melbourne life, or other questions with which she is associated. The people are interested to a great extent in the same things as their kinsmen in Great Britain, and the reason is not hard to seek. It can be readily understood when it is recalled that 96 per cent of the popula-

tion of Australia are British born, or of British descent.

In prewar days the Melbourne people exhibited the keenest interest in sports of all kinds, and in this they did not differ from all other Australians. Cricket, perhaps, is the game most in vogue and interstate matches are largely followed, but the greatest enthusiasm prevails when the English cricketers visit Australia. The Melbourne ground accommodates 55,000 spectators, and when a test is being played it is full to overflowing. This famous ground is the headquarters of the Melbourne Cricket Club, of which there are—or were before the war—considerably over 5000 members.

Rowing plays an important part in Melbourne's pastimes, and Henley-on-Yarra is now as well known in Australia as Henley-on-Thames in England. Before 1901 the Yarra was an unimportant stream, but to celebrate the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York it was arranged that wide avenues, in boulevard form, should be designed as an approach to the city and that lawns and shrubbery should be laid out on the banks of Melbourne's waterway above Princes' Bridge. The first regatta, held in 1903, caught on and was a signal success, as it has been each succeeding year. Australia's bright sun and blue skies, help to make this river carnival widely popular, and it draws people from all parts of the Commonwealth.

It has been said that Australians are a pleasure loving people. They are a free race of people and they arrange their work so that they can benefit by their beautiful climate. They are a sturdy set of Anglo-Saxons, and in spite of their pleasure loving proclivities they are the first to forget their pleasures when a crisis occurs. Then there is but one thought, and that is to keep their country inviolate, and they offer themselves to uphold the honor of the British Empire in any part of the world, adding lustre to her diadem and making history for themselves that will forever live.

**CENTRAL MARKETING AGENCY**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau  
FT. WORTH, Tex.—C. C. Waller of Arlington, president of the Tarrant County Farmers Union, will soon establish in Ft. Worth a central marketing agency for live stock, which will be patronized by farmers of Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana and New Mexico. The first district marketing association will be organized at Terrell, Tex., where preliminary steps have been taken.

## STEAMER LINES TRADE NEED OF SOUTH AMERICA

Merchant Marine Service of Inevitable Value as Adjunct to Efforts to Develop Business With Various Countries

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—It is necessary to go but a short distance in the South American republics during these days of stringent shipping facilities, to appreciate the inestimable value of merchant marine service as an adjunct to trade. James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation, in speaking of steel, has stated that as a general rule it is not so difficult to sell goods as to transport them, and those who have not realized the wisdom of Mr. Farrell's remark before have been led to consider it during the past two years, when here in South America, as one man has stated it, "You can sell anything, providing you can deliver it."

In view of these conditions, the writer was especially interested upon arriving at Rio de Janeiro to seek out William Lowry, the manager, in this Brazilian capital, of the United States and Brazilian Steamship Line. This line, which was inaugurated in 1913, before the war or even rumors thereof were abroad, at the direct instigation of Mr. Farrell, possesses the distinction of being the first North American steamship line between Brazil and the United States during the last 20 years that has proved an unqualified success. Inquiry regarding the reasons for this success brought forth the following statement from Mr. Lowry:

"Our line has carried from Brazil to the United States 260,300 tons of manganese-iron ore between the dates of Jan. 1, 1916, and Aug. 3, 1916. This is one of the reasons for the success of the line, as a steamship service between New York and Brazil must have return cargo. The steel companies need manganese ore for the manufacture of ferro-manganese, an essential alloy in the manufacture of steel. There is an adequate tonnage of manganese from Brazil to supply return cargoes for monthly steamers. Hence the purchase of manganese under contract and the manufacture of ferro-manganese by the United States Steel Corporation on an increased scale. The return voyage in ballast—that economic waste, which had stopped every effort to establish an American-controlled line, from 1893 to 1913—was eliminated."

In these days when so much is being written concerning the ways and methods of establishing branch houses, banks, and credit facilities between North and South America, it is possible to overlook that which is of even prior necessity to any of these—an adequate means of transportation, directly owned and administered by the country fostering its foreign trade. Europe has realized long since the vital importance of this necessity in advance of the immediate needs of her trade, while it has been generally recognized that the United States has followed all too slowly her foreign commerce by the establishment of steamship service. In the words of Mr. Lowry, who believes that the shipping service between Europe and Brazil has been of primary efficiency in the development of European trade with this country.

"Europe has enjoyed a steamship service in advance of its needs, while that of the United States has ever lagged behind it. This superior European service was incidental to conditions—not intentionally preferential. Passenger service lives on its third-class passengers. The high-class passenger ships of the European steamship lines were made possible by the large emigration from Europe to the Argentine and Brazil, and by the year return to their home of many of these emigrants."

It is quite natural to expect, moreover, that a European nation, while quite willing to accept shipments from other nations that give a fair prospect of immediate returns, will have in view primarily the inauguration of a direct trade between the foreign country and that of the home flag nation, rather than giving its first attention to indirect trade between two foreign countries, especially when one of those countries at least is an actual or a potential competitor with the nation whose flag flies on the steamship line.

These ships of the United States line have brought into prominence the fact that the distance between New York and Rio de Janeiro, 4770 sea miles, is shorter than that between this Brazilian capital and any one of the following European ports to which Brazilian exports have been sent in large quantity and European manufactures returned—Hamburg, for example is 5500 miles distant from Rio de Janeiro; Liverpool, 5265 miles; Barcelona, 4898 miles; Genoa, 4808 miles; and Southampton, 4985 miles. New York thus has a comparative advantage of a shorter mileage to the principal port of Brazil, and when there is afforded a frequency of steamships, and a class of steamers adequately fitted for freight and passenger accommodations equal to those plying between Brazil and Europe, there would seem to be no reason from this point of view at least, to despair of the part of a nation competing with another of infrequent service, is apparent. The interest charges are reduced, a smaller investment is needed for a large turn over of commodities, and the risk of losses is reduced to a minimum.

The investment in and promotion of direct steamship service between the United States and countries like those in South America also partakes of a large-spirited national and international service. Like the railroad engineers and promoting managers of the new lines of iron that have done so much to open the inaccessible sections of the South American republics to civilization and progress, the steamship men are the pioneers of world advance in a peculiar way. With them, as with all truly great enterprises, the small and selfish microscopic policy is bound to fail. The steamship manager and "those who go down to the sea in ships" must look beyond the immediate present. There are some things which do not seem to pay from the point of view of the narrow utilitarian, but which, in the larger vision of statesmanlike policy, yield for the nation and the individual an abundant multiplication of investment.

It is this farsightedness of steamship construction and administration, a happy mixture of utilitarianism with altruistic patriotism, that has brought England and Germany so far forward into the heart of South American commerce during the past 25 years. Again quoting the words of Mr. Lowry, who speaks of the European steamers as the advance harbingers of trade:

"The superior passenger accommodations of these European steamers, as well as their more rapid voyages, induced the heads of European firms to offer to their passengers, as relaxation from a luxurious sea voyage, an investigation of the commercial possibilities of the countries with which they had business relations. Such commercial possibilities began to be exhaustively developed as a result of personal investigation—the homely adage that "seeing is believing" was verified. Mutual needs and the national idiosyncracies of the foreigner became better understood by the men who really counted and, as a result of this understanding, a degree of commercial confidence was reached which it will be impossible to develop between the merchants of the United States and those of Brazil until like shipping conditions make parallel results possible."

## RAILWAY GIVES "AN OUTLET TO INLAND EMPIRE"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—John D. Spreckels announces that contracts have been entered into for the construction of a 20-mile link of the San Diego & Arizona Railroad. The remainder of the uncompleted portion will be contracted for as soon as surveys are finished. Mr. Spreckels recently announced that he had entered into partnership with the Southern Pacific to push the road to early completion.

This road will give San Diego a direct route to the Imperial Valley, and a connection there with the Southern Pacific transcontinental trains. The line loops down into Lower California for about 40 miles, crossing back near Campo, a mountain town to which trains are run daily now. Rich farm country is opened up, and it is predicted that with development not only rich mineral products will be brought to this port but much agricultural produce as well.

The San Diego & Arizona will furnish a direct outlet to the sea for the Imperial Valley—the "Inland Empire"—the cotton crop of which alone has assumed huge proportions.

## AUSTRALIAN BALLOT FOR SOUTH CAROLINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Governor Manning, speaking before the St. Andrews Society of Charleston, said that the South Carolina General Assembly would consider at its next session the extension of the Australian ballot system from Charleston, the only county in which it is as yet used, into the other 43 counties of the State. James A. Hoyt, speaker of the House of Representatives, also favors the Australian ballot.

Leland Moore, chairman of the Democratic committee for Charleston County, procured the introduction of the system at Charleston. He says it has been employed in three county elections of two primaries each and in one city election. This experience has, he says, convinced the people of its value and also proved that its introduction does not noticeably increase the cost of the elections.

## DALLAS HOUSEWIVES LEAGUE ORGANIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

DALLAS, Tex.—A Housewives League is to be organized in Dallas under the auspices of the City Federation of Women's Clubs, through which it is planned to combat the rising cost of living, according to the chairman of a special committee appointed to investigate the situation in the city of Dallas and its environs. Mrs. Sewell reports that investigation in the factory districts discloses a deplorable condition. Families are trying to feed and clothe children, ranging in number from one to eight, on an income in some instances of not more than \$50 a month, she reports. The result, she says, is that an insufficient quantity and poor quality of food is provided, children are ill clothed, and that there is poverty everywhere. It is to help this class that the Housewives League is to be formed.

## REGULATION OF SETTLEMENT ON PRIVATE LANDS

Farm Credit Conference Proposes "Ready Made" Farms by Cooperation of Authorities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—As it is becoming increasingly evident that the settlement of privately owned lands cannot be left wholly to unregulated private enterprise, the National Conference on Marketing and Farm Credits, in closing its convention here, recommended a studied policy of land settlement and rural development. Resolutions setting forth the best thought of students of the question in attendance at the gathering contained in part the following:

"If we are to have a land settlement policy it should include these features: Detailed soil and economic surveys of unsettled lands to determine the character of the soil, the need for drainage and irrigation, and the kind of agriculture or horticulture best suited to the locality. The results of such surveys should be published as a guide to public and private enterprise in the preparation of plans for colonization and the disposal of land to settlers."

"2.—The adoption of a policy under which the Federal or State Government or the two cooperating, will provide "ready-made farms" that will be habitable and can be made immediately productive. We endorse plans similar to those formulated under the report on land settlement in Wyoming, which provides for cooperation between the Federal and State authorities for the creation of settlements in which community as well as individual needs are cared for."

"3.—Such supervision of private colonization and of the private sale of lands as shall prevent misrepresentation and fraud and aid the settler in selecting lands suited to his needs."

"4.—The creation of institutions and the employment of such competent farm advisers for beginners as will prevent costly mistakes and promote the spirit of agricultural cooperation, and of community rather than individual action."

This conference again urges its recommendation of 1915 for the appointment of a Federal Commission having authority to employ a body of expert assistants to carry on an inquiry in all parts of the country.

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## ONE QUESTION AT TIME NEED IN FOOD INQUIRY

Agricultural Society Secretary  
Finds That Superficial Investi-  
gations Do Not Bring Any  
Permanent Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A single, thorough investigation by an intelligent board of only one phase of the problem and the formulation, by the investigators themselves, of remedial measures founded upon their conclusions, is advocated by P. C. Long, secretary of the National Agricultural Society, as the most logical method of solving the problem of high food and fuel prices reasonably and with the maximum of beneficial effect for all concerned.

"A large number of investigations," said Mr. Long to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "conducted in various parts of the country and under various auspices, serve only to scratch the surface of the problem. Superficial study of this sort will not bring about results needed for relief that shall be permanent. There should be an investigation of a single phase of the situation, an inquiry that should probe to the very bottom of that phase and bring to light the actual causes lying there. From the conclusions reached in this one case an analogy could be drawn that would assist in solving other phases of the problem."

"These phases are many. At present the remedies offered are largely reflections of theories tinged with the individuality of their proponents. These theories confuse. We should attempt to see the situation with every bit of intelligence, broad, sweeping intelligence, that we can bring to bear on it. We should have for investigators only those men who possess the highest qualifications for the work. And we should give them full sway to go to the bottom of the phase investigated. Now we are scattering our fire all over the field. We need concentrated attack. And what we learn by such an attack will direct our fire in all other directions."

"None of us, now, knows exactly what the remedy or remedies are. We think a number of things are to blame. I know it is wasteful that six wagons of as many companies deliver milk daily to the 17 families in the apartment where I live. I might leap to the conclusion that elimination of such competition generally might lower the price of milk by eliminating waste in distribution. But I don't know that it would. The proper sort of investigation would prove whether it would or not. But thus far we haven't had that sort. Neither do we know that the boycott method is the best means of lowering the price of eggs. Increase your production of foodstuffs, say some, and improve your storage methods, and put enough cars on the railroad tracks, and do this, that and the other. One thing is done here, another there, and another somewhere else, and the result is that we don't get, as a people, much of anywhere."

"The American people should demand, in the present circumstances, nothing less than an investigation absolutely free from personal bias, political prejudice, or untimely methods. Let us get to the very bottom of at least one phase of this situation and let us read in the light of the conclusion such a board of investigators reaches a lesson which shall aid us in solving all other phases of it."

### Cold Storage as Defense

Women of Philadelphia Propose to  
Put Down Eggs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau  
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The high cost of living has brought consumers of this city to the point where cold storage, one of the speculators' principal dependencies in control of prices, will be used by the women, who have organized the Housekeepers' Market Fund, and will finance an elaborate system of buying. The fund to begin with will consist of subscriptions amounting to \$50,000 or more. While it is expected that eventually various necessities will be included in the operations of the fund, just at present the women will devote their attention to eggs. All that is necessary at the start is for a subscriber to advance the price of a crate of eggs, which will range variously at \$7 or \$9, to buy eggs in April, when they are cheapest. They will then be held in cold storage until the subscriber needs them, when, instead of paying several profits, they will be distributed at cost, which will include transportation and storage expenses.

### Egg Shortage Felt

Cincinnati Warehouses Only Have  
Enough for Ten-Day Supply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—Reports to the Chamber of Commerce indicate that Cincinnati faces a real egg famine. The cold storage supply of eggs is estimated to be sufficient to last hardly more than 10 days. The city now is using about 1000 cases a day, while the cold storage records show only about 12,000 to 15,000 cases on hand, compared with 29,612 cases last year. Storage houses are loath to give figures on their supplies of butter, meats, etc.

Dealers estimate that about 12,000 to 15,000 of creamery butter is used daily here. The Chamber of Commerce report on receipts and shipments for November show that 14,784 hundred pound packages were received during the month and 13,160 packages shipped

out. About 10 car loads of potatoes are required to supply greater Cincinnati daily. Reports show that 119,040 bushels are received and 63,894 are shipped through Cincinnati, during a month. This compares with last year's figures for November: 152,769 bushels received and 69,091 shipped.

Flour also shows a decrease in supply this year. In November, 1915, 157,000 barrels were received and 104,000 shipped while in November, 1916 the receipts were 138,436 and shipments 109,000. While the receipts decreased, the shipments increased. Wheat also shows a falling off, almost of 50 per cent in shipments and more than 50 per cent in receipts. Meats, however, should be more plentiful. Cattle (head) increased 25 per cent in receipts and remained about the same in shipments comparing November of this and November of last year.

### Mayors in Conference

New York State Executives Consider  
Food Problem

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Passage of laws under which the city, State or Federal Government could take over food supplies to relieve a situation like the present one was advocated by members of the committee of State mayors, which met in the office of Mayor Mitchell yesterday.

Boycotts on high priced foodstuffs were endorsed as a means of focusing public attention on the seriousness of the situation and thereby bringing about better conditions.

Frank M. Swacker, special Federal prosecutor, attended the meeting at President Wilson's request. The others present were Mayors Burns of Troy, Mitchell of New York, Wilbur of Poughkeepsie, Stone of Syracuse, Lunn of Schenectady, and Stevens of Albany; George W. Perkins, chairman of the Governor's and Mayor's food committees, and Weights and Measures Commissioner Hartigan.

Mayor Lunn was elected chairman, and the next conference will be held in Schenectady Jan. 4. The up-State mayors said the egg boycott begun Dec. 6 was working successfully. Next Wednesday a similar drive against butter will go into effect.

### Storage Houses Full

Chicago Reports Big Supply of Food-  
stuffs Held

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—At this time when the talk of food shortage is so prevalent, the cold storage houses of this city and in various other cities of the Middle West are filled and some are turning away millions of pounds of foodstuffs.

Eggs and butter, wheat and potatoes are most discussed and, in each case, high prices are claimed to be justified by lack of the usual production. Inquiry made by this bureau in Chicago and through this territory confirms the shortage in butter and eggs. Numerous cities lack their usual supply and the storage centers do not have enough to make up the difference. Cities in the Middle West and to some extent in the East must turn to Chicago for their eggs, if they will have them the next month or so, and the signs point to a fair share of the local holdings being in speculators' hands.

The boycott, undertaken as a protest, has become the most potent weapon against high prices of eggs and butter and if the boycott is persisted in and spreads, prices will be prevented somewhat from rising by the diminishing demand.

With wheat and flour, conditions are different. Inadequate transportation facilities cut a figure here. The flour mills at Topeka report enough wheat to keep running for a very long time, while the mills at Minneapolis are said to be figuring on partial shut-down because of inability to get delivery of grain. The actual supply of wheat on hand is greater, except for two years of phenomenal crops, than in the past decade. Incidentally, the same condition prevails in Canada, visible by this week standing 26,554,000 bushels against 19,982,000 bushels in 1915. The car shortage is holding back wheat in the Northwest, and besides that, other farmers are holding more for higher prices.

Meats have been piling up in this and other western cities for the past six or eight weeks and there is more on hand now than ever before. One of the big packers informs this bureau that the increase in cattle over last year is 15 to 20 per cent and receipts are running the same. Another packer, speaking of hogs, says the crop is a fine one. The packers report a heavy foreign demand, in excess of supply, but not to such an extent as to cause great fluctuation.

The falling off in consumption has touched the market severely. Several days of last week there was no market for butter on the local market and egg board. Chicago has something like one-sixth of the butter of the country, which is in cold storage, in its warehouses.

### Women to Sell Produce

Dallas Rest Room to Be Turned Into  
Butter and Egg Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern Bureau

DALLAS, Tex.—As a means of reducing the cost of poultry, eggs and butter to the consumer, a market for these products will be established in the Dallas County Woman's Rest Room, which maintained by the Welfare Association. The country women will be induced, if possible, to bring their poultry, butter and eggs direct to this central market, where it will be sold direct to the women of the city. The market will be under supervision of field workers of the State Department of Agriculture, and the women of the county will be given lessons in packing, assorting and preparing their produce for market. A roomy auditorium and convenient kitchen are now being prepared in the

women's rest room, and the instruction given by the field workers of the Department of Agriculture will include many subjects in home economics.

### Cleveland Milk Controversy

Producers Deliver Only Half Supply  
—Cause of Embargo

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

CLEVELAND, O.—The city of Cleveland, in addition to a natural gas shortage, is undergoing an embargo on its milk supply that has reduced the daily 70,000 gallons delivered in the city by about 50 per cent. This embargo is the result of the action of 3000 members of the Northern Ohio Milk Producers Association two days ago, in refusing further to supply Cleveland distributors with milk unless the producers were willing to grant them 75 per cent of the proposed raise in the retail price of milk from 9 cents to 10 cents per quart. It is announced that producers in Medina, Lorain and Geauga counties seized and destroyed 600 gallons of milk prepared for shipment by lukewarm members of the Producers Association last night.

The embargo is the outgrowth of a long controversy between the producers and distributors of milk in Cleveland, and has been made the subject of a special report by the agricultural development committee of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. On Oct. 1 last a readjustment of the price agreement between producers and distributors was made, and the retail price of milk was increased from 8 cents a quart and 4 cents a pint to 9 and 5 respectively. Producers received 3 cents per gallon over last year's price, making the winter price for milk delivered at Cleveland 20 cents per gallon to the producer. This price was not entirely satisfactory, but seemed to the committee to be a fair adjustment. Since Oct. 1, however, new difficulties have arisen in the production of milk and investigations on the part of the committee showed an increase of from 30 to 40 per cent in feed prices, a practical failure of the corn silage crop and developed the fact that dairy men were going out of business rather than lose money at the current rates.

At the present time, the producers are asking a 15 per cent raise in the price paid them for milk, which would mean that the retail price of milk would have to be raised in the city of Cleveland to 10 cents per quart. The committee therefore recommended that the farmer receive the 15 per cent increase which he asks. The trouble arose out of a demand on the part of the distributors that this increase be divided equally instead of 75 and 25 per cent.

### RAISE FOOD AND FEED, IS ADVICE TO ARKANSAS MEN

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—A table, prepared by Prof. J. Lee Hewitt of the College of Agriculture of the University of Arkansas, will be used in the form of a chart by the agricultural experts during the Arkansas profitable farming campaign Jan. 8 to 30. It will be used to drive home what will be the principal theme of the campaign—that even with cotton at its present high price, no farmer can afford to buy the food and feedstuffs that he can raise on his farms, says the Gazette.

"The high price of cotton has kept many farmers from seeing the fact that prices of all food and feedstuffs are correspondingly high," said W. C. Lasseter, acting director of the extension division of the University of Arkansas and the United States Department of Agriculture, who will direct the work of the agricultural experts during the profitable farming campaign. "This is the object of the campaign—to show the farmer that it will pay him to raise, so far as possible, the food and feedstuffs for his family and his live stock. Certainly, at present prices, no farmer can afford to buy them when he can produce them himself."

"It is idle to talk about attempting to reduce the cotton acreage next season. There is, not the least doubt that the acreage will be greatly increased. There is no danger in this itself if only there is no reduction in the acreage planted to food and feedstuffs. The latter contingency is the one that this campaign is seeking to ward off. Already Arkansas falls far short of producing enough food and feedstuffs for her own consumption. Any further decrease might prove a calamity if the price of cotton should be low next year."

"If every farmer in Arkansas would raise his own food and feed, the State would not suffer even should the price of cotton be low. And if the price of cotton should remain high, Professor Hewitt's table shows that it still pays the farmer to live at home. But if the price of cotton should be low next season and the farmers do not raise their own food and feed, they have only to recall the conditions of 1914 to know what they might expect."

"The profitable farming campaign is only another step in the effort that we have been making for years—to teach the farmer to operate his farm on the same sound principles on which a good business man conducts his business. It is for this reason that we must have the assistance of the business men in this State. Until 1914 we received little assistance or encouragement from the business men. The disastrous conditions of that year awoke them to the fact that when the farmer suffers, every business man suffers with him. It is because the business men of the State are awake to that fact and because we expect their cooperation that we feel confident that the 1917 profitable farming campaign will be a success and that it will do much to put the State on a basis of permanent prosperity."

## OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

In the eastern theater there was only moderate fighting activity.

Our armies in mass have crossed the Bezeu and the lower Calmatulul. In Dobrudja our army has gained ground to the northward.

On the Macedonian front the situation was calm.

The text of the day statement is as follows:

Western war theater (army group of German Crown Prince): On the east bank of the Meuse the French yesterday continued their attack. After a violent struggle, Bezonvaux and the wood west of the village remained in their hands. Their thrusts which were continued further northward broke down in front of our positions on a height of the ridge north of the village of Bezonvaux.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: The Bezeu sector was crossed on a broad front. In addition to capturing 1150 prisoners, 19 locomotives, about 400 railroad cars, mostly laden, and innumerable vehicles fell into the hands of our troops.

In Dobrudja the rapid pursuit of the enemy forces, who only offered resistance locally, brought our allied troops close to the forest in the northern part of the country where resistance is expected.

Eastern war theater (front of Prince Leopold): After strong preparation the Russians launched an attack near Illukst, northwest of Dvinsk. They were repulsed.

North of the Kovel-Lutsk railroad parts of the Brandenburg reserve infantry, Regiment No. 52, stormed a Russian position about 600 yards in extent. Five officers and 300 rank and file as prisoners and several machine guns and mine-throwers were sent back as booty.

Sunday—An official statement says: In the Somme sector there has been an artillery duel, of violence at times. On the east bank of the Meuse (Verdun region) fighting was revived today after a calm night.

In Great Wallachia and Dobrudja our armies, partly by means of engagements, gained considerable ground. There is calm on the Macedonian front.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—The official report from British headquarters in France issued last night reads:

Last night a party of our troops successfully raided our opponents' trenches near Ransart, inflicting a number of casualties and bombing their dugouts. We also entered our opponents' trenches southwest of Wischaete, where we destroyed machine gun emplacements.

Our opponents blew up a camouflaged this morning east of Ypres.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday)—The official statement issued by the French War Department yesterday afternoon says:

In the Champagne an enemy reconnoitering party, which attempted to seize one of our small posts west of the Navarin Farm road, north of Souain, was easily repulsed.

On the right bank of the Meuse there were encounters between patrols in the region of Bezonvaux.

In the sector of St. Mihiel a German attack, directed against our trenches near Chauvencourt, failed under our fire.

The night was calm on the rest of the front.

Army of the East, Dec. 16: There was artillery fighting at various points of the front. In the Italian sector there were patrol engagements.

The bulletin issued by the War Office last night reads:

On the right bank of the Meuse the enemy artillery, counter-shelled by us, bombarded our new lines at Vacherauville and Bezonvaux and notably in the sector of the Chambrette Farm.

There was intermittent cannonading on the rest of the front.

Belgian communication: There is nothing particular to report.

Sunday—The bulletin on the campaign issued by the War Office Saturday night reads:

On the right bank of the Meuse our troops continued their success. They progressed in the Caubertres Wood, and captured the village of Bezonvaux yesterday. At the close of the day a violent German attack directed against our positions on Cote du Poivre was brought up short by our fire.

We have maintained in its entirety our new front. Prisoners continue to be brought back, the number exceeding 9000, of which 250 are officers. The enumeration of the material which has fallen into our hands has not yet been completed, but the computation shows that up to the present 81 guns have been taken or destroyed.

The usual cannonade has occurred on the rest of the front.

Belgian communication: The day was calm.

FLOATING DRY DOCKS PLANNED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A commerce report from Valparaiso, Chile, says that the afternoon edition of El Mercurio for Oct. 24 reports that a 30-year concession has been granted to Sr. Alfredo Ballvian of Valparaiso for the operation of two floating dry docks in the harbor of Valparaiso. It is stated that the dry docks must be capable of handling ships up to 12,000 tons. No further information on the subject is available at the present writing.

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### ALL THE WARDS TO BE VISITED BY CITY CANDIDATES

Council Nominees Indorsed by  
Good Government Association  
to Tour Boston Tonight

David T. Montague, Francis J. W. Ford, and Patrick F. O'Keefe, Good Government Association candidates for the three three-year places in the Boston City Council, and Alfred E. Wellington, the association's unopposed candidate for the single year term in the Council are making their final appeals to the voters on this, the last day of the campaign. Tonight they are to speak at the Democratic Club of Ward 17, in Bowdoin Street, Dorchester, at the Beacon Hill Club, 28 Garden Street, and at the Columbus Club, 24 Cornhill Street, South End.

Georges expect to visit every ward in the city today or tonight.

Daniel J. McDonald, James A. Watson and John J. Cassidy, understood to be privately favored by Mayor Curley, are active today. The fact that Martin Lomasney has given out word for his followers to support Thomas J. Collins instead of James A. Watson for the Council, has served to complicate the situation and is thought to add to the chances of the Good Government's candidates for success tomorrow at the polls, which open at 6 o'clock in the morning and close at 4 in the afternoon.

President Hagan of the Boston City Council, a Good Government man, issued a statement yesterday asking George A. T. Daly, James J. Twohig, Patrick A. Kearns, Thomas J. Collins and John H. Farley to withdraw from the councilmanic contest and ask their friends to vote against the three men popularly accredited with the Curley support.

James J. Twohig's efforts to draw the councilmanic contest into the no-license campaign has not had the effect he desired. The Good Government Association has never mixed the City Council issue with any other contest. Its candidates are asking the people for their votes, promising efficiency in city government, economy where needed, better streets and better service. The segregated budget they promise to preserve and even extend.

Mayor Curley has not come out openly for Messrs. McDonald, Watson and Cassidy but he never has denied the statement made at the beginning of the city campaign that these men were his preference. The fact that he is ever quick to deny what displeases is declared to practically stamp as truth the assertion that these men are his candidates and will receive the support of his friends at the polls tomorrow.

Joseph A. Oakham, representative from Ward 12, Mayor Curley's home ward, in an address delivered yesterday before the Young Men's Democratic Club of that ward, appealed to the voters to elect Messrs. Montague, Ford, O'Keefe and Wellington to the City Council tomorrow.

The Good Government Association candidates were all over the city yesterday addressing many audiences at various clubs. They spoke before voters at the Eureka Athletic Club, Charlestown; the South Bay Associates, Triangle Club and Andrew Square Associates, South Boston; the Ward 18 Democratic Club in Bloomfield Hall, Dorchester; the German Court Improvement Association in West Roxbury and the East Boston Literary Association.

Mr. Ford advocated the continuance and the extension of the pay-as-you-go policy of the city administration. He said the city must make its dollars go farther than they do now.

Major O'Keefe urged organization of the forces for closer alliance between the city administration and the various civic organizations of the city of Boston. He said the city should be able to do much more were the business men and the city officials in co-operation.

Make Up Your Table Now For  
YOUR CHRISTMAS DINNER  
AT HOTEL THORNDIKE  
\$2.00 PER PERSON

### TRADE WITH SOUTH AMERICA DRAWS VESSELS

American - Hawaiian Company  
Turns Over More of Its Steam-  
ers—Cheap Freights Not Ex-  
pected for Many Months

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—One by one the steamers of the American-Hawaiian Company are entering the trade between New York and Brazil and Argentina. The company now has only 20 vessels remaining, six or eight having been sold.

This is the information brought to San Francisco by H. W. Poett, back from New York, where he has been for a year, connected with the activities of the company. He said to an Examiner reporter:

"What will be done when the war closes and whether the steamers will come back to the New York and San Francisco trade is something that will have to develop later. Charters to South America are very remunerative and the fleet is going there. It may be that it will pay to come back to the old trade; it may be that some of the steamers will stay where they are."

"I imagine that there will not be a large amount of tonnage available in the world, even if the war should end at once. The vessels that the British Government has commandeered have been used to their limit, and they will have to be refitted. The German steamers that are interned in Germany as well as all over the world, are another problem. The steamers of the big lines have been, of course, kept up, but a steamer goes back faster when not in use than when steadily employed. I am told that many of the German freighters interned all over the world are not in the best shape. Even under the most favorable conditions the Germans will not be on the sea again any too early. There will be use for the British steamers for many months after peace is declared. So I am not looking for cheap freights right away."

While the American-Hawaiian is devoting itself to the trade between New York and the east coast of South America, the house of Grace is developing the business between San Francisco and the west coast. Its steamers from San Francisco to Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Chile are all going loaded to the limit, and are not having the least trouble in getting plenty of return cargo.

These two developments are the first tangible efforts of American concerns to stimulate direct trade between the United States and South America.

### WOMAN'S HOURS OF WORK CASE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A suit to test the constitutionality of the New York law limiting hours of work of women today was dismissed by the Supreme Court, throwing the case back to New York courts. The case was that of the Charles Schweitzer Press, New York, convicted of violation.



57-61 Franklin St.

Men! If you find it hard to select gifts for "Her" drop in here some day on your way to lunch and look at our leather goods, brassware and calendars. You will find what you want and lose no time.

Sage ..... \$1.50 to \$18.00  
Desk Sets ..... \$2.25 to \$50.00  
Traveling Cases ..... \$1.00 to \$17.00  
Dainty Stationery ..... 35c to \$5.00  
Tourist Cases ..... 75c to \$5.00  
Calendars ..... 25c to \$2.50

"A-Line-A-Day" Books, Address Books, Engagement Books.

Description and prices of our new goods may be found in our new catalog, "A Book of Gifts." Ask for one at the store.



POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

# A Challenge to Every Boston Voter!

The Defense of the saloon in Boston is based on wrong premises, and I make the following Proposition to the Voters of Boston:

I will agree to see the city of Boston harmless so far as direct loss of revenue from Liquor Licenses, water rents and all other revenues connected with the saloons of Boston, *provided* the city of Boston will enter into a contract with me for a term of five years to give me one-half of any savings the city may make, directly or indirectly, on account of the city going No-License. This matter is to be referred to a Commission of three; the Mayor of Boston to appoint

one, I to appoint one; those two to choose the third member.

In reference to people thrown out of work, like bartenders, etc., because of the closing of the saloons in Boston, I will agree to secure positions for them.

As to Real Estate to be vacated by reason of a No-License vote, the experience of cities like Seattle and Denver is, that such Real Estate has been entirely taken up by legitimate business within three months of a No-License law becoming operative.

## I Will Put up a Bond of One Million Dollars (\$1,000,000) to Protect the City in This Agreement VOTERS!

If you mean business you will vote NO on Tuesday.

EUGENE N. FOSS, 11 Revere St., Jamaica Plain.

### TRIBUTE IS PAID TO CARRANZA AS PUBLIC MAN

First Chief Called Obstinate Only From Opponents' Point of View—Mexican Hopes Seen by Lincoln Steffens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau  
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—"Despite his reputation for being obstinate, I found General Carranza to be the most open-minded public man that I have ever met," said Lincoln Steffens in an address before a large meeting of the Commonwealth Club of this city recently, in course of which he gave some of the results of his study of conditions in Mexico. From the point of view of those foreigners and Mexicans who seek to subvert the interests of the Mexican people as a whole, however, General Carranza may properly be regarded as obstinate or even stubborn, said Mr. Steffens.

Mr. Steffens brought out the idea that the Mexican revolution is not political but economic in nature, and said that in carrying on the struggle for economic freedom consistently and along broad and fundamental lines, the Mexicans are laying the foundation for a sound civilization and are doing something that people in the United States have not even attempted. When the foreigners went into Mexico and got their great mining and agricultural concessions, said the speaker, they also demanded and got the right to use the Mexican peons for the purpose of extracting the wealth from their possessions. The communal lands, which were the economic basis of Mexican liberty, were taken away from the people, and they were forced into the mines and into tenantry. The labor problem which was thus created, together with others of a fundamental nature, the present revolutionary regime is solving by "single taxing" the economic power back into the hands of the people. The basic idea upon which they are proceeding is that no one shall be allowed to withhold from use the natural resources of the country without paying for the privilege in the form of taxes. In the region of mines and industrial plants communal lands are being restored in order that at times of strikes or enforced idleness the people may have at hand a means of subsistence. This is designed to supply the physical basis of freedom upon which the finer adjustments of social intercourse may be worked out in a more just and harmonious manner than in a so-

ciety, such as in the United States, where the natural or primary resources and the economic power are in the hands of a few people or are in the process of being acquired by a comparatively small class. When Americans talk of intervention, said the speaker, they should remember that they, with other foreigners, are responsible largely for the present unhappy condition of the Mexican people, and ask themselves whether the thing that caused the unfortunate condition would be likely to correct it. In this connection Mr. Steffens called attention to the essential difference in the ideals of the two peoples and dwelt upon the futility of our trying to impose our methods of thought upon theirs. Mexico, he said, will be a most cordial and companionable neighbor to us if she is left to unfold her own individuality, but she naturally and properly desires that the result of this development shall be Mexican rather than American. "While the key to our code of conduct is, 'Is it right or wrong?' that of the Mexican code is 'Is it beautiful or ugly?' This love for the beautiful can be made of primary and practical help in inculcating in the peon thoughts and habits of thrift." In speaking of the tendency of the peon to stop work as soon as he has acquired sufficient means for a few days' subsistence, he said that if the Mexican carpenter, for example, is shown that driving a nail is an art, that it may be so skillfully and delicately embedded in the wood that even the last blow of the hammer leaves no mark—if he can be shown this," said Steffens, "he is a goner"—meaning thereby that he will thereafter love his work and be lost to ways of thriftlessness.

**Clergymen Barred as Teachers**  
QUERETARO, Mex.—The Constitutional Assembly last night passed the educational section of the new constitution, barring clergymen of all sects from teaching in any school by a vote of 99 to 56. Felix M. Palavicini, former Secretary of Public Instruction, who favored allowing clergymen to teach in private schools, bore the brunt of the debate, but delegates who based their arguments on "remember the Inquisition" induced the Assembly to pass the measure.

**RAIDER WARNING SENT OUT**  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Another warning to shipping of the Entente Allies to be on guard against a German raider on this side of the Atlantic was sent out last night by a British cruiser off Sandy Hook. The wireless message was very largely a repetition of the one flashed a week ago and contained no new information as to the character or location of the supposed raider. It was considered in marine circles to be in the nature of a precaution.

### APPLE SHOW IN WEST GAVE AWAY 49,200 PIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau  
SPOKANE, Wash.—The Ninth National Apple Show, which has just closed its doors, has been remarkably successful in a number of ways and has undoubtedly accomplished much in the way of legitimate exploitation of the apple industry of the Northwest. More than 200 growers placed exhibits in the show, ranging from single-box to 100-box displays, the growers representing sections of Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana. In connection with the apple show an apple packing house was operated every day, where the fruit was sized and sorted by machinery and packed by experts. This was educational work of great value to orchardists and was attended daily by many fruit growers of the Spokane Valley and of other sections. There was a four-state conference of special commissioners appointed by the governors of Washington, Idaho, Montana and Oregon, for the discussion of various features of the fruit-growing industry, a fruit growers congress had sessions every day, an apple-cooking school was maintained during the exhibition, and there were cooked and given away to visitors 49,200 apple pies.

### NOTICE!

We regret that the name of our firm appeared in an ad in the Wednesday morning papers regarding the license question.

It is against the policy of our business to sanction the signing of petitions of any kind.

The signing of this one occurred through an error on our part and our name was withdrawn from later editions.

A. Shuman & Co.

### COAL PRODUCTION OF ALABAMA MINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau  
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—In the opinion of Birmingham coal operators, the year 1917 will see the greatest tonnage of coal ever mined in Alabama. With the acquisition of more orders from the gulf coast ports and the development of the new coal mines in Alabama, they confidently believe that the annual tonnage will go to 18,000,000 tons. This will eclipse the greatest tonnage yet recorded, that in 1913, when 17,907,284 tons were mined. The shortage of car carriers that has materially affected the output of the Alabama mines has not prevented the operators from selling a greater tonnage than in 1915. It is estimated that the 1916 tonnage of coal will be

slightly less than 16,000,000 tons. In 1915 the output was 15,266,831 tons. While the existing higher prices on coal sold in 1916 will serve to increase the total income of the operators, the greatest amount of the fuel has been used by the industries in the Birmingham district in the manufacture of pig iron and coke.

### MUNITIONS PLANTS SEEK MORE POWER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
TORONTO, Ont.—The Imperial Munitions Board has urged on Sir Adam Beck the need for doubling the amount of electrical power supplied to munition plants to enable them to comply with the demands for greater output. Reduction in street lighting to half the present illumination and prohibition of export of all power to the United States were proposed.

### PRESIDENT TALKS TO NEWSPAPER MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson received Washington newspaper men at 12:30 today after such weekly conferences had been discontinued for about a year. He began with a short statement as to the inadvisability of certain subjects being discussed at all, and asked that no inferences be drawn from his disinclination to do so. The peace movement he gave as an example of this, the idea being that any such discussion might be annoying to the belligerents and disadvantageous to the cause of peace which this country so earnestly desires be forwarded. On the Mexican situation the President had no new facts to offer beyond the common knowledge that the commission was in session in Philadelphia. That his railroad program will succeed, in whole or in major part, of passage by Congress at this session, the President believes, and considers that no developments, such as reports of the possibility of the railroads and brotherhoods coming to an agreement on the Adamson law outside the courts, would make great difference as to the need of the legislation which the President's last message urged.

### INCREASED RATES SUSPENDED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Decision has been made by the transcontinental railroad companies to suspend for 60 days proposed increased rate of 10 cents per 100 pounds on the 1916 output of canned goods, dried fruits, beans and barley.

### POLITICAL ADVERTISING

#### VOTE NO

John D. Adams  
Austin K. de Blois  
B. Preston Clark  
Christopher Elliot  
William C. Ewing  
Joseph Lee  
George W. Coleman  
Edwin H. Byington  
Edward T. Hartman  
Philip Davis  
Frank Foxcroft  
Charles H. Stearns  
Harold G. Arnold  
Joseph Walker  
Godfrey Cabot  
Thomas H. Gray, Jr.  
Paul Revere Frothingham  
Elwood T. Easton  
Henry K. Brigham  
George W. Brainard  
William J. Hobbs  
Loren B. Cowie  
Frank Ross  
Franklin P. Daly  
Sanford Bates  
John T. Bailey  
James J. Putnam  
Frank L. Locke  
Frederic H. Knight  
Allen C. Emery  
Nathan Stone  
Frank F. Davidson  
Jeffrey E. Brackett  
William L. Sherry  
Eugene N. Foss  
Richard C. Cabot  
Edmund S. Rousmaniere  
George W. McHaffey  
Robert B. Osgood  
Fred M. Johnson  
Julius C. H. Nauber  
Charles A. Burditt  
Everett O. Fisk  
Irving U. Townsend  
Edward W. Taylor  
Frank H. Chandler  
Charles W. Elliot  
A. Z. Conrad  
Cornelius A. Parker  
W. E. Blodgett  
Robert L. Studley  
Milton J. Rosenau  
George E. Brock  
Charles M. Cox  
J. L. Grandin, Jr.  
T. Hassall Brown  
Sidney B. Snow

We believe that under a No-License Policy Boston will gain both financially and morally. We strongly urge all citizens to go to the polls tomorrow and vote NO.

Robert S. Peabody  
Howard N. Brown  
John F. Moors  
Henry Lee Higginson  
William Lawrence  
Charles Jackson  
T. B. Fitzpatrick  
Denis A. McCarthy  
George B. Gallup  
Winifred Chesney Rhodes  
William H. Lothrop  
Hollis H. Bailey  
Edmund A. Whitman  
Joel E. Goldthwait  
Elbridge G. Cutler  
William Horton Foster  
Alonso P. Gillette  
Courtney Guild  
William Z. Ripley  
Robert H. Gardiner  
Lemuel H. Murfin  
Robert A. Woods  
Gerardo M. Balboa  
Dillon Bronson  
Charles E. Quirk  
Corland Myers  
E. M. Houghton  
J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr.  
Ernest Graham Guthrie  
C. C. Carstens  
John W. Elliot  
Geo. Louis Richards  
James B. Henderson  
Philip W. Carter  
Frederick L. Laubach  
Richard M. Smith  
Philip L. Reed  
Clarence Young  
William H. Pear  
Daniel W. Waldron  
J. Prentice Murphy  
Richard Y. Good  
Edward Cummings  
Ernest Amory Codman  
George Perry Morris  
Floyd L. Carr  
Edward H. Chandler  
George Courtright Greener  
Herbert B. Howard  
Howard A. Bridgman  
Thomas E. Stevenson  
Adolph Rosbach  
Edward H. Haskell  
Franklin G. Balch  
Elwood Worcester  
Meyer Bloomfield  
W. W. Howell  
Joseph G. Thorp

BOSTON DRY CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE OF THE MASS. ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE, 344 Tremont Building, Boston. ARTHUR J. DAVIS, Supt.

### POLITICAL ADVERTISING

#### The "Wets" claim that No-License cannot be enforced in Boston

We believe that  
POLICE COMMISSIONER O'MEARA  
and his splendid force CAN and  
WILL enforce the Law.

They will have behind them the tremendous  
impulse of an aroused  
public conscience.

ALSO, IF NECESSARY,  
The active co-operation of more than one thousand  
citizens already organized for this  
specific purpose.

## VOTE NO

BOSTON DRY CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.  
Arthur J. Davis, Chairman, 344 Tremont Bldg.



## NOT AN ARREST FOR 48 HOURS IN "DRY" QUINCY

Voters of That City in Election Tomorrow Expected to Continue the No-License Policy in Existence Several Years

QUINCY, Mass.—Quincy votes tomorrow on the license question. With a record of no arrests in 48 hours from last Friday night till Sunday night, the men and women who are working to continue the policy of no-license feel that their arguments are complete. No city with license has ever been able to boast of such a record as this city has just made, say the no-license people. Police officials say without hesitancy that they expect the city to vote no-license tomorrow just as it has done for many years, and they give many reasons for their predictions.

Expectation of men conversant with affairs in Quincy that the city will vote no-license tomorrow is based not only on the known sentiment of today but on the record of the past. Last year the vote for license was 1520, the vote against was 3929, the majority against license being 2409. The police officials of Quincy say that the strict enforcement of the no-license laws, the driving out of "kitchen barrooms," the regulation of the "pony" express licenses, prosperous times with good wages along with good positions, are all potent factors supporting the no-license sentiment which prevails in Quincy. The police also say that Quincy employers refuse to allow their employees to drink. Men having good positions are certain that if they drink they will lose their places. This is another regulation of Quincy manufacturers. The Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation, the Bay State Street Railway Company and scores of other Quincy concerns all refuse to employ men who drink, on or off duty.

Railroad regulations are also helping to give to Quincy the sobriety which it enjoys. Few young men of Quincy, so the police say, go to Boston evenings to patronize the saloons. This is partly due, the police believe, to the regulations of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, which has given the strictest orders to its trainmen not to allow men under the influence of liquor to board its trains. The railroad also has made it a regulation which it enforces not to allow men showing the effects of liquor to even enter its stations. The station employees, so the Quincy police say, attend to their duties. They say that these regulations deter many men going to Boston evenings.

The enforcement of law by the judges, the police say, is another powerful factor for temperance. Quincy Municipal Court justices fine first and second appearance intoxicated persons \$15 to \$20. When men are arrested and hauled into court for a third time in the same year they may count pretty certainly on receiving a workhouse sentence from which appeals are rarely effective.

The no-license interests are aided by the Fore River and other corporations and even the small store employers are counted upon to give assistance. The no-license speakers, so the police say, have been well chosen and they have not antagonized in their efforts.

They use the telling arguments of good positions, good wages, happy homes, and self-respecting lives to show the voters how much better off they are without the saloon. The Quincy police look for a big "No" vote tomorrow.

The city tomorrow holds its first election under its new charter, known as Plan A. Under it all party designations are discarded; the mayor is elected for two years; the council reduced from 23 to nine members, all of whom are elected at large, and, in addition, the mayor becomes chairman of the School Committee.

Of the nine councilmen to be elected, the five receiving the highest number of votes will receive certificates for two-year terms and the other four next lower in number of votes for one-year terms. Two school committeemen are to be elected for three years, two for two years and two for one year.

Gustave B. Bates, the present Mayor and Joseph L. Whiton, a member of the City Council, are the candidates for the mayoralty. There are 52 men after the nine places in the new City Council and 12 men seeking the six places on the School Committee.

In addition to the license question, the mayoralty, the City Council and the School Committee contests, the voters will be asked tomorrow to pass upon the question of placing the chief of the Fire Department under civil service.

## HUMANE SOCIETIES TO AID IN EUROPE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Humane societies of the principal cities and towns throughout the United States and Canada have been formally invited to cooperate with the American S. P. C. A. of New York in organizing a campaign to raise \$500,000 with which to carry on the work of the Royal S. P. C. A. of Great Britain in alleviating suffering among the animals on the battlefields of Europe. Prominent persons identified with humane work in each city are expected to take part in the movement, which is already well under way in many places.



Fred H. Lawton, assistant superintendent of Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League

## INFLUENCE OF SALOON ON THE SCHOOL IS SHOWN

Law Requires Liquor Places to Be 400 Feet Away Though 50,000 Boston Children Pass One Every Day

Although there is a law in the city of Boston that no liquor saloon shall be allowed within 400 feet of a school building, it is estimated that there are about 50,000 school children in the city who must pass one or more saloons each day on their way to school from their homes.

If a saloon is inimical to the welfare of children at a distance of 400 feet from a building in which the children are under the constant supervision of a staff of teachers, what must it be when those children are set free from the school and must pass unprotected by the very doors of the saloons, it is asked by those who are not silenced by the specious arguments of the saloon interests.

In that section of the city referred to broadly as "the business district," to which some otherwise good citizens would consign the open saloon, there live thousands of little children. Just how many it is difficult to tell, but any one who takes the trouble of a little walk through those regions at an hour of the day when school is not in session can easily satisfy himself that there are thousands.

These children are perforce brought up in the neighborhood of the saloons with all their contaminating influences, which in hundreds of cases enter the very homes themselves. It is the children of these districts that offer the greatest problems to educators and for whom probably the greatest sums of the educational budget are expended. It is largely the children of these districts who make the employment of attendance officers necessary. The efforts of the teacher in the schoolroom and the home-and-school-visitors to establish standards, to build right ideals and develop a citizenship that shall be a protection, not a menace in oncoming years, is made extra difficult by reason of the saloon influences on the street, in the neighborhoods and the very homes.

In countless cases it has been discovered that a pupil's inability to work in school is due to liquor that has been carried to the home. If a saloon less than 400 feet from a school building is not safe for a child when he is in school, it is again pointed out by workers for child welfare, it is even more important that it be kept away from him altogether when he is out of school.

With no-license in the whole city of Boston there will be no danger of tearing down a schoolhouse to make room for a saloon, as has been done in the past. True, no such thing has happened in recent years, the enemies of the saloon have been too alert, but it has been done on more than one occasion and with the saloon reaching out its influence in all directions it is not improbable that it would occur again.

### INDIAN VILLAGE SITES

MADISON, Wis.—Forty-nine Indian village sites have been found in Waushara county, by the authors of "The Indian Remains in Waushara County," the latest number of The Wisconsin Archeologist, published by the Wisconsin Archeological Society. Many of the village and camp sites, according to the treatise, exhibit traces of occupancy by considerable populations for long periods of time.

## STRONG SUPPORT FOR "NO" FOUND AMONG ALIENS

Antisaloons Describes What Citizens of Other Countries Are Doing for Prohibition in Boston and Throughout State

Alien residents of Massachusetts make excellent material for the spread of the prohibition idea, says Fred H. Lawton, assistant superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League and formerly an agent of the United States Immigration Commission. A part of his duties in the present "Boston dry" campaign is handling the administration portion of the antiliquor work being done among this part of the people.

"The alien element in Boston, as well as in the States as a whole," said Mr. Lawton, "seems desirous of conforming with American customs. They are proving susceptible to the antisaloon influence, and many are ardent national prohibitionists. They come to this country willing to adopt our manners and customs. When they find the saloon on our streets as in their home country they take it as a matter of course; but when they learn that prohibition is a general aim throughout the country and an accomplished fact in the greater part of the territory of the States, they appear quite ready to abandon their drinking habits brought from the old country."

"In fact, we find it easier to get the alien voters to break their drinking habit than we do the descendants of the old Yankee stock who have been accustomed to have their liquors served at the club and at home. Furthermore, the opposition to prohibition of the latter class is far more formidable than that of the uneducated alien."

"Italians in the North and West ends of Boston, for instance, are taking an active part in the present campaign against the saloon. Recently, several of the league's speakers talked to an Italian club in the West End, as a result of which the members as a whole were converted to the prohibition cause. Those fellows were all 'yes' voters, so far as we could learn. They waited until 11 p. m. one evening to hear our side of the question. We remained and held their interest until 1 a. m. They saw the subject from a standpoint that had never before been presented to them, and subsequently we found that practically the whole of the club had decided to vote 'no'."

"The public will recall the publicity recently given an alleged attempt to unite the Italians of Brockton in sympathy with the liquor dealers' campaign to swing that city back into the 'yes' column. And they will remember how one of the Italian-American leaders of the city publicly stated that a large part of the Italian born residents believed no-license was the better policy for Brockton from every standpoint and that the person who was responsible for spreading the reports that Brockton Italians were with the saloon interests was not a representative of the Italian colony nor even a member of any of the Italian organizations."

"Speaking of Brockton, there are many Lithuanian residents in that city and we have found that they are overwhelmingly against the saloon and also against shipment into the city by express."

"Up in Fitchburg, the Finnish people are for the most part against the saloon and are giving valuable assistance now in the campaign which we believe will add that city to the four which have already gone 'dry' this month."

"Swedish-born residents, of whom there are many in Worcester, Brockton and Lynn, have been loyal workers in the no-license movement. Their churches entered right into the contest in Worcester this year."

"French-Canadians in Leominster also did a valiant service in the antisaloon campaign that made Leominster 'dry' this year."

"Right here in the North End of Boston, an ardent Russian advocate of prohibition is daily talking to his countrymen of the advantages of prohibition in Russia and urging those who are voters to help make Boston 'dry.' We have found that the action against the use of intoxicants by nations now at war has had a marked effect on the saloon opinions held by the foreign-born here."

"Really, the outlook regarding the spread of no-license and prohibition sentiment among our aliens is very favorable. One-third of the Massachusetts residents are alien and another third are children of alien parents. Yet, the State is gradually going 'dry' and these people are helping to make it so. They would do more in this direction if some of the descendants of certain of our old-line Yankee families would set a better example in the line of prohibition."

## SPECULATOR WETZ NOT IN CONSPIRACY

CHICAGO, Ill.—After three weeks investigation of the operations of James E. Wetz, self-styled egg king, who is said to have 72,000,000 eggs in Chicago cold storage houses, and to be one of four men who are said to control the egg market of the middle West, Chief Hinton G. Clabaugh of the bureau of investigation of the Department of Justice has reported to the United States District Attorney, Charles F. Cline, that he has been unable to obtain information of conspiracy upon which to base a prosecution. According to the report, Wetz operates largely alone, and his actions do not come within the scope of the Federal laws.

## CAPITAL "DRY" BILL EXPECTED TO PASS SOON

(Continued from page one)

understood that local antisaloon organizations also are supporting the Sheppard bill as a good step in the right direction.

One of the bills is considered certain to go through the Senate and chief efforts are being made to keep out any referendum amendment. In case of a referendum, however, it is believed that the Sheppard bill, as it now stands, would be more likely to be accepted by the local voters than would a more drastic measure. Should a referendum be attached by the Senate, it is pointed out, the House would have the opportunity of casting it aside.

### "Forever Prohibited"

Nebraska "Dry" Amendment Added to Constitution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Neb.—When Governor John H. Morehead signed his name a few days ago to the proclamation declaring the new prohibitory amendment a part of the Nebraska State constitution a contest waged by prohibition workers of the State for years, reached a successful culmination. The prohibition amendment, effective on May 1, 1917, received 146,574 votes at the general election of Nov. 7, while 117,132 votes were cast against it. Twenty-six years ago Nebraska rejected prohibition by a large majority.

Leading in the fight to vote the saloons out of Nebraska in 1916 was the Nebraska Dry Federation, a coalition of prohibition organizations, including the Nebraska Anti-Saloon League and Woman's Christian Temperance Union. William J. Bryan campaigned vigorously for the amendment and to him is given a large share of the credit for the victory. "Flying squadrons" of from two to five men and women each toured Nebraska for weeks before the election.

The new clause in the State constitution, written there by the vote of Nov. 7 is as follows:

"On and after May 1, 1917, the manufacture, the sale, the keeping for sale or barter under any pretext of malt, spirituous, vinous or other intoxicating liquors, are forever prohibited in this State except for medicinal, scientific, mechanical or sacramental purposes."

### Drug Store Prohibition

Michigan May Carry "Dry" Campaign Beyond Saloon Removal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Mich.—To close one avenue through which prohibition might be made a failure in Michigan, when it goes into effect in this State in the spring of 1918, the executive committee of the Detroit Retail Druggists Association has prepared a recommendation that the Legislature be urged to pass a law prohibiting the sale of liquor in drug stores.

The executive committee would have the Legislature provide for the sale of liquor only at municipal dispensaries and thus avoid the "odium" the drug trade has been forced to bear in other dry states. Detroit druggists generally are in sympathy with the resolution and it is reported here that the same feeling may be found throughout the State.

Leaders in the campaign that made Michigan vote for prohibition are pleased at the action of the Detroit druggists. They view it as an assurance that prohibition in Michigan will be successful and that the State may be made dry in fact as well as name. The recommendation will be placed before the druggists association for approval or rejection shortly after the Legislature begins its session Jan. 2.

### Barless Toronto Hotel

New \$4,000,000 Structure to be Called "The Devonshire"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—Toronto's new \$4,000,000 barless hotel is to be called The Devonshire, and His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire will lay the cornerstone. The building will be 14 stories high, will contain 600 guest rooms and have a roof garden. It will have a frontage of 87 feet on Yonge street and 160 feet on Victoria street, the location being in the center of the financial and shopping district. The directors include Sir William Mackenzie, Sir Henry Pellatt, E. F. B. Johnston, K. C.; G. P. Schofield, Alfred Rogers, H. C. Cox, Fred D. Corey, president of the Ontario Power Company, Buffalo, and John McE. Bowman, president of The Biltmore, Manhattan and the new Commodore now under construction in New York City. The hotel will be built by the Anglo-American Hotel Company, and will be operated by the United Hotels Company, of which F. A. Dudley is the president.

### LAW SCHOOL OPENED TO WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MACON, Ga.—It is announced that women are to be admitted to the Mercer Law School, the directors having adopted a resolution to that effect. The General Assembly recently passed an act permitting women to practice law.

### SHIPPING RATES TO SWEDEN

COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—Scandinavian-American line, the Danish United Steamship Company, the Norwegian-German line and the Swedish-American-Mexico line have reached an agreement to increase freight rates 75 per cent between American and Scandinavian countries, says a despatch from Malmoe, Sweden.

This advertisement is the FIFTH of a series of TEN, designed to effect closer co-operation between the company and its subscribers. There are three parties to a telephone call—the person calling, the person called, and the operator who connects them. The quality of service rendered is determined by the manner in which all three work together rather than by the individual effort of any one or two of these three persons. We shall gladly send COMPLETE SETS OF THE SERIES to those desiring them.



## Don't "Jiggle" The Hook

When you take the receiver off of the switchhook of your telephone, a small electric lamp is lighted on the switchboard in front of the operator. To that signal she responds with the familiar "Number, please."

After your connection has been made with the other person, the lights go out and do not reappear until the receivers are placed on the switchhooks again; which signals then indicate to the operator that the conversation has ended.

If you desire to get the operator's attention, you may do so by moving the receiver hook down and up, but IT MUST BE DONE SLOWLY, or the little lamp will not have time to glow and the operator will not get any signal. Your observance of this method of signaling will insure more prompt attention by the operator and will help to make the service better.



NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE  
AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

G. W. CONWAY, Division Commercial Supt.

## ALIENS IN OHIO FOUND TURNING TO PROHIBITION

Youngstown Notes Trend of Its Foreign-Born Population Towards Membership in the "Dry" Organizations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—Rapid growth of prohibition sentiment among the foreign-born residents of this city is reported by representative men among these people in close touch with the situation. These men say that constantly increasing numbers are expressing hope that Ohio will soon exclude the traffic from the State. Growth of such attitude among people who once, at least, were claimed largely as supporters of the liquor cause, in so far as they had votes, is felt to indicate the early downfall of the liquor trade in this State, and possibly in the country at large.

The increasing savings banks deposits of strictly alien men and women and lastly the marked inclination of the more prosperous and more fully Americanized foreign born to take up their residence in sections of the city free from the saloon, are among the evidences of the growing distaste of these people for the liquor traffic.

In the foreign department of one big savings bank here there is nearly \$4,000,000 on deposit. Other banks have large amounts.

"The foreigner was never a drinking man, in the sense it is used here, in his native land," says one student of the local situation. "In his home country he was accustomed to indulge in light wines, frequently mixed with water and usually taken with his meals."

"Drinking of highly fermented liquors containing an undue amount of alcohol such as are offered in this country was a new experience with him until he reached America. Not trained in self-control nor appreciating the danger of over-indulgence, many have been carried away into intemperance. These people are now seeing the danger of alcohol and are turning from it. The claim that the foreigner will not work where alcohol is unobtainable is not true and is being proven so with the steadily expanding area of prohibition territory."

## REQUEST TO INDORSE LICENSE WAS REFUSED

George F. Washburn, president of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, gave out the following statement today:

"There seems to have been some confusion concerning the attitude of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange on the license question."

"A statement has been published to the effect that the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange is in favor of license, and the organization has been placed in a false light before the public, which has only added to the confusion."

"Therefore, I deem it my duty to state that this is a mistake. The board of directors of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, at a meeting held Tuesday, Dec. 12, having been requested to advocate license, unanimously refused to do so."

## SASKATCHEWAN ENDS LIQUOR DISPENSARIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—By a vote of 10 to 1, Saskatchewan has abolished the Government liquor dispensary system. The prohibitory law in that Province will be as drastic as in the other western provinces and Ontario.

Saskatchewan was the first Province to abolish the bar, but in so doing substituted a dispensary system, copied from that in effect in North Carolina. Other western provinces in dealing with the abolition of the sale of intoxicating liquor did not provide a substitute method of distribution by the Government. Now Saskatchewan has followed their example and next year no liquor will be legally sold in that Province in Government dispensaries or otherwise.

The vote abolishing dispensaries was almost unanimous. Even the cities Regina, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, Prince Albert, Weyburn, Swift Current, North Battleford and Yorkton gave majorities ranging from 5 to 15 to 1 against dispensaries, while the rural vote was even greater against the Government sale of liquor.

## "DRY" VOTE IS URGED ON ROXBURY CITIZENS

Every citizen of Roxbury has been requested to vote "no" on the license question at the election tomorrow by the executive committee of the Roxbury Improvement Society. This action was taken at a meeting of the committee on Saturday, and in addition the following resolution was adopted:

"In view of the fact that the Roxbury Improvement Society was organized to improve the moral, physical, and business conditions of Roxbury and the city of Boston as a whole, we go on record as favoring a vote against the granting of any licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the city of Boston, believing the liquor traffic to be detrimental to the objects for which the society was formed."

### "NO" WINS NO-LICENSE DEBATE

A debate by members of the Park Street Club on the subject that the best interests of Boston demand no-license was decided in the affirmative by a vote of the club at the meeting last Saturday night. The debate was held in the rooms of the club at the Boston Young Men's Christian Union with many present. The affirmative was supported by Leace W. Eddy and Charles E. Lovell and the negative by Homer B. Blandin and Meyer Sackett.

### AUTOIST CASE CONTINUED

Judge Samuel R. Cutler in the Chelsea District Police Court today ordered the case of Joseph Romanovitch of Chelsea, who was arrested on the charge of driving an automobile while under the influence of liquor and with being drunk on Dec. 10, continued until next Saturday. Romanovitch was arrested after his car had collided with another near the corner of County Road and Revere Beach Parkway. The case of Alexander Beloski of Everett who was in Romanovitch's car at the time and was arrested for drunkenness was also continued to Dec. 22.

Make Up Your Table Now For  
YOUR CHRISTMAS DINNER  
At HOTEL THORNDIKE  
\$2.00 PER PERSON



## DRINKERS TO BE BANISHED FROM CARS AND DEPOT

Boston & Maine and New Haven Roads Lead in Active Campaign to Protect Patrons From Results of the Open Saloons

Employees of the Boston & Maine Railroad have been ordered not to tolerate intoxicated persons within the North Station and its environs and not to allow any such obnoxious persons to board trains through the terminal station or any other station on the system at any time. The action of the Boston & Maine brings to light renewed efforts against this nuisance on the part of other railroads serving Boston.

Orders were issued from the offices of President Hustis on Saturday. At once Special Agent M. O. Sargent, who is the chief of the railroad's detectives, assigned 15 officers in civilians' clothes to the task of ridding the station of intoxicated persons. The three members of the Boston Police Department, who are on duty at the station, were also acquainted with the new orders.

Ticket sellers also were instructed to assist the officers by not selling tickets to any man or woman who appeared intoxicated. The railroad officials intend that other stations on the system shall be rid of this nuisance as well as the North Station. Station agents along the lines were informed of the orders, and the city and town police have been asked to co-operate with the railroad employees in improving the conditions of travel.

The officers did not confine their duties merely to the North Station on Saturday night. They boarded every train and went through the cars in the search for undesirable passengers. It is the purpose of the officials that if any intoxicated person escapes the vigilance of the ticket sellers and officers in the station that they shall be ejected from the trains at the first suburban station.

Officials of the Boston & Maine have received scores of complaints from passengers about the presence of intoxicated persons in the stations and on the trains. Their language and rowdiness have been very offensive to the thousands of respectable commuters.

Official action was hastened by the receipt of a letter from Governor McCall, in which he wrote that his patience had been exhausted. He declared that he had become disgusted with falling over the feet of intoxicated persons riding on the trains which he took for his home in Winchester. In making his complaint Governor McCall but voiced the sentiments of the vast majority of the patrons of the railroad.

Saturday night found the special officers at the South Station in renewed activities against the presence of intoxicated persons. The number of officers was increased and they did duty in the waiting rooms, train shed, the platform, and even on the trains.

Officials of the Boston Terminal Company, which owns the South Station, and of the New Haven and Boston & Albany railroads have received many complaints of late. They propose to see that the passengers even on the late trains are not offended by the presence of intoxicated persons. They further propose that women and children shall travel on the late trains under respectable conditions and without fear because of number of persons under the influence of liquor.

Officers at the South Station are going through the trains before they pull out. Any intoxicated persons found in the cars after the trains leave the station will be handed over to the local police at the suburban stations.

Increased activities are being made by the Revere Beach Railroad. Some of the conductors and brakemen have been given the authority of officers and plain-clothes-men have been placed on the ferry boats and trains where conditions have brought numerous complaints of late.

In its recent campaign against the presence of intoxicated persons in stations and on trains the Boston Elevated has increased its number of officers. These officers or detectives have been appearing in court to prosecute the persons whom they have turned over to the police.

A vast improvement is expected in conditions of travel by the increased efforts of the railroads, but the Boston Elevated has pointed out that the patrons can be of inestimable aid to officers by reporting offenders, assisting the officers if necessary, and appearing in court against those who break the regulations and disgust the respectable patrons of the company.

## CHILI OFFERS PRIZE FOR ANDES FLIGHT

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—The crossing of the Andes in a balloon by the Argentine pilots, Messrs. Bradley and Zuloaga, has prompted the Chilean Government to offer a prize of 50,000 pesos to the first Chilean aviator who will successfully cross the Andean mountains in an aeroplane. Various unsuccessful attempts have already been made by Argentine and Chilean aviators.

## FORD HALL FORUM

Mrs. Kate Barnard of Oklahoma was the principal speaker at the Ford Hall Forum last evening. She said there are 3,000,000 men in this country who are unemployed at some period of the year and advocated a system of national labor exchanges where such men may get work without having to pay a fee.

## NOTES IN CAMPAIGN FOR NO-LICENSE

The Australian system protects every voter for no-license from any element that seeks to perpetuate the saloon through intimidation. Under its provisions the voter may enter the election booth on Tuesday, and privately mark his ballot in accordance with the dictates of his conscience; for the happiness of his home, for the protection of his family, for the uplift of his fellowmen and the welfare of his city.

Railroads refuse to retain an employee who persists in using intoxicating liquor and when a man is discharged for this, almost invariably the union refuses even to ask for the man's reinstatement.

Robert A. Woods, a former member of the Licensing Board, until two years ago doubting the wisdom of no-license in Boston, now declares himself unequivocally in favor. Mr. Woods knows the evils of the liquor business and his experience and decision are the strongest kind of an argument for the intelligent voter to vote against license.

In 1790 Alexander Hamilton denounced the taking of liquor revenues as "inconsistent with the genius of the American people." Men in Boston, who consider the welfare of the city paramount, point to the action of President Thomas Jefferson in securing repeal of the liquor revenues and ask why Boston should not follow the advice and example of these illustrious men by voting "no" tomorrow.

No-license will reduce crime and drunkenness in Boston. It has done so in Portland, Seattle, Denver, and other cities, and it will do the same in Boston if the voters register "no" on Tuesday.

Voters who remember that the greatest good to the greatest number is the highest aim of good citizenship will vote against the saloon tomorrow.

People generally are willing to accept the views of the ministers as to the immoral effects of the open saloon, hence the no-license leaders are pointing to the many sermons preached Sunday in advocacy of no-license in Boston as evidence of the worth of their cause.

Residents in certain residential districts who voted to have saloons in other districts of the city and now face a prospect of the opening of saloons near their homes, can remove all question tomorrow by voting to close the saloon in Boston.

In the list of people from in and out of Boston who signed the advertisement telling the citizens it was better for them to have liquor sold was the name of a railroad man. When asked by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor if the employees of his railroad were allowed to drink, he said, EMPHATICALLY NO. SAFETY FIRST.

In Galesburg, Ill., a Little Theater is producing clean plays in a room formerly occupied by a saloon. Abolish the saloon in Boston and their places will soon be taken by stores and shops.

Advocates of no-license are perfectly willing to rest their arguments in Boston on the basis of its achievements elsewhere. All they ask is a trial. They make it plain that the liquor interests are unwilling to give it because they know that if Boston takes the progressive step it will never slip back.

That many a man abhors liquor, but turns to it because it surrounds him on all sides, was the belief of Jack London. In "John Barleycorn" he says: "Alcohol is an acquired taste, a dreadfully repugnant thing. Twenty years of unavailing apprenticeship was required to make me tolerant of alcohol. One thing I won over, namely, its accessibility." Make liquor less accessible by closing the saloon.

When the voters open their ballots tomorrow they will find the names of the candidates for the City Council and the School Committee in alphabetical order, but on the license question "Yes" is placed before "No." The reason for this arrangement has always been a mystery to advocates of no-license, and the election commissioners have yet to give a satisfactory explanation. Nevertheless, the voters should not fail to find the "No" and put his check opposite.

Liquor supporters who claim license assures law and order encounter great difficulty in explaining the 57,811 arrests for drunkenness in Boston last year when the revised laws of Massachusetts, Section 17, Chapter 100, clause 4, say: "That liquor shall not be sold or delivered on the licensed premises to a person who is known to be a drunkard, to an intoxicated person or to a person who is known to be under the prescription of a duly registered physician; to a person known to have been supported in whole or in part by public charity at any time during the 12 months preceding the date of license."

The law says that no saloon shall be located within 400 feet of a school building yet half the school children of Boston, more than 50,000 of them, come daily in contact with the saloon in their walk to and from their studies. Parents who want their children to grow up uncontaminated by the atmosphere of the saloon can see little consistency in a law that prevents liquor selling within 400 feet of the schoolhouse, in the four walls of which children are entirely free from its influence while permitting it along the streets and thoroughfares through which the children must pass unguarded and thereby come in direct contact. If it is good to hold a saloon 400 feet away, it is good to throw it out entirely, they say.

## CITIZENS RALLY TO THE CAUSE OF A "DRY" BOSTON

Improved Conditions in Other Cities Since the Advent of Prohibition Described by Many Speakers at Tremont Temple

How Boston will benefit under a no-license system in bettered manhood, in lessened costs of police, judicial, reformatory and charitable departments and improved conditions about the streets, as Denver, Seattle and other large cities have been benefited, was told at the mass meeting in Lorimer hall, Tremont Temple, Sunday afternoon, when 600 Boston citizens gathered to express in a formal way the rapidly developing sentiment against the license saloon policy.

The arguments of certain real estate dealers and city officials regarding loss of revenue from license fees and taxes on saloon property were answered again and again by the speakers, who cited cases of cities in western United States which had voted against prohibition on similar grounds but after a short trial of prohibition, forced on these cities by state-wide majorities against the saloon, had voted overwhelmingly against a return of the legalized liquor establishment. Decreases of arrests under a "no" regime, lessened crime, increased business—particularly of women's and children's clothing in dry goods stores—were a few of the immediate results of a "dry" city, according to the experiences of other communities.

The rally was independent of the regular activities of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League and of the church no-license campaign. It was intended to give Boston citizens an opportunity to express publicly something of the sentiment that has been aroused in favor of a "dry" city. The speakers were John P. Moors, president of the Boston Associated Board of Charities and a member of the Boston Finance Commission; Mrs. Elizabeth H. Tilton, field director of the American Christian Temperance Society; Robert A. Woods, former member of the Boston Licensing Board; and Walter J. Hoshal, recruited from the Michigan prohibition campaign to lead the no-license work in Boston. There was repeated spontaneous applause from the enthusiastic audience.

Frank L. Young of Dorchester, who presided, expressed surprise that the real estate dealers should have called public attention only to loss of liquor property rentals under a "no" policy, as though depreciated manhood and depreciated values of property in the neighborhood of liquor establishments under the present "yes" system were not to be taken into consideration.

"Is it a question of real estate or of humanity," asked Mr. Moors, after he had called attention to some of the evils of drink. About 60 per cent of the arrests were said to have been for drunkenness. In the past year 57,811 were arrested for intoxication in Boston. The State authorizes the saloon to do business, people patronize the saloon and later are arrested, are sent to the island, brace up, return, accept again the invitation of the open saloon, are again arrested and the process is repeated. Mr. Moors stated that he was interested in a mill where 10 per cent fewer employees come to work Mondays than are present the other days of the week, because of intemperance over the week end.

Declaring that there is abundance of evidence to show that prohibition is profitable, Mr. Moors referred specifically to Oklahoma, Kansas and Colorado. In the last-named State an average of one quart of liquor per capita is now consumed annually where the average used to be in barrels—barrels, not quarts, he said.

Handling the "personal liberty" argument of license advocates, Mr. Moors said that certain "liberty" might be taken away by prohibition, but then, liberty is also taken away by the requirement that one must send children of certain years of age to school, a requirement made for the public good.

Mrs. Tilton said she wished first to nail misrepresentation regarding conditions when Boston was "dry" in the 60's. License advocates have declared that Boston launched on its present wet policy in 1868 because there was more or as much drunkenness during the "dry" years. She displayed a banner with statements that in the "dry" year of 1867 there were 1530 arrests for drunkenness and that in 1868, a "wet" year, the arrests jumped to 5586. A total abstinence wave began to sweep the country in 1825 and continued until after the Civil War, but then said Mrs. Tilton, there appeared to be relaxation of the struggle for total abstinence, former prohibitionists yielding to the temperance program, which sanctioned moderate drinking in cities and towns which desired it.

Mrs. Tilton said she was against prohibition up to two years ago, when she made a tour of the United States west and witnessed the beneficial effects of abolishing the saloon. The city of Seattle had voted against a "dry" Washington State by a majority of 14,000 in 1914. The State having gone dry, Seattle was forced to close its liquor establishments. This year, when the question was before the people of permitting a return of the sale of beer, Seattle voted against the proposition by a 20,000 majority, so satisfied was the city of improved conditions under prohibition. Portland, Ore., Denver, Col., and Little Rock, Ark., were said to have had experiences similar to Seattle's, and, though casting a "wet" majority when the prohibition question was originally be-

fore the people, voted against a partial return of the liquor traffic later. Wheeling, W. Va., was said by Mrs. Tilton to have served 62,000 meals in the penitentiary the last year it was "wet." A year later this total dropped to 19,000.

Former License Commissioner Woods pointed out the arrests for drunkenness only reveal a part of the inebriety, for it is the policy of the police not to molest an intoxicated person who appeared to be able to make his way home. Regarding the claim of the license advocates that a "no" policy breeds violations of the law, Mr. Woods made the point that selling liquor to an intoxicated person under a license system is a violation of the law. Prohibition was said to cut off arrests for drunkenness from 50 to 75 per cent.

However bad conditions resulting from the sale of liquor may be in Boston, Mr. Woods believed that regulation of the traffic was the best here of any license city in the country, all of which proved that the evils of drink could not be regarded so as to approximate good and that the only sensible step was abolition of the traffic.

As for enforcement, Mr. Woods believed that Police Commissioner Stephen O'Meara and his force were capable of handling the situation satisfactorily.

Regarding the proposition, advanced by some of the liquor men themselves as a possible concession to the prohibitionists, that only beer and light wines be sold, Mr. Woods said that the profits are made largely from sale of distilled liquors, as whiskey, and that many of the saloons are under such heavy mortgages to the brewers as to make it unprofitable to dispense with distilled liquor selling.

Real estate men were said by Mr. Woods to require extortionate rentals for property leased to the liquor interests. These rentals run from 25 to 200 per cent larger than would be obtained from a regular business firm. It is these excess profits that cause many real estate men to favor a license policy. It was in line with justice and honor that real estate owners should lose this excess profit.

Back of the present advertising campaign for a continuance of the license system were those directly interested in the liquor business and others who got a profit indirectly. Mr. Hoshal said that whenever the "personal liberty" argument is made to him, he asked the speaker what is his opinion of the antidrug law, and usually the opinion is a favorable one. "Well," continued Mr. Hoshal, "what is the difference? None in fact, but there is a present difference and I'll tell you what it is. It's the difference of the dollar. The person who sells the habit-forming drug is not paying a big rental to a real estate owner; he is not paying the city or State a license fee for authority to conduct his business, and he isn't paying the National Government a large revenue tax. Consequently, he hasn't so many partners and 'friends' to help him against adverse legislation."

As for the apprehension expressed in license advertisements lest liquor establishments' employees be thrown out of employment by a "no" policy, Mr. Hoshal called attention to the estimated 25,000 persons in Massachusetts, as an average, who are out of employment because of inebriety. Since most bartenders and many other liquor employees are required to be total abstainers, Mr. Hoshal questioned any failure on their part to get new and more honorable positions under better conditions of employment.

Emphasizing how the saloon depends on new recruits, young people who have no natural desire for liquor and probably would not touch it if the invitation were not continually before them in the form of the open saloon and cafe, Mr. Hoshal asked the audience if they had ever wondered how long the saloons would pay their owners if liquor were sold only to persons who had developed the drinking habit. About one out of every five boys became saloon victims in "wet" communities.

The mass meeting opened with singing of two verses of "America" and closed with "The Battle Hymn of the Republic." A collection was taken for general no-license work during the remainder of the campaign. No license buttons were distributed as the audience left the hall.

## BORDER BOARD HEARS SR. PANI'S VERBAL REPORT

General Carranza's Decision Regarding the Protocol Not Yet Revealed, However

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—General Carranza's decision regarding the border protocol signed at Atlantic City was still unrevealed this afternoon. Alberto J. Pani, who presented the document to the First Chief, occupied the entire morning session in making a verbal report of his interview with General Carranza at Queretaro to the American and Mexican commissioners. He offered no written document from General Carranza.

The joint session adjourned at noon and the American commissioners went into session immediately afterward. The joint meeting will resume at 5 o'clock, when Mr. Pani will continue his verbal reports. Neither American nor Mexican members would divulge the nature of his statement.

It is said that Secretary Lane will not see J. J. Hawes, the Villa representative who arrived here from New York today.

## BROOKLINE FORUM

Robert E. Luce, former Lieutenant-Governor, talked on the coming constitutional convention at the Brookline Forum in the Harvard Congregational Church last night. He expressed disapproval of the proposal to abolish the Governor's Council.

## MANY ELEMENTS ARE UNITING FOR MR. ABRAHAMS

School Committee Candidate Receiving Support From All Over Boston—Rallies This Evening to Conclude Active Campaign

Many elements are uniting in support of the candidacy of Henry Abrahams for the Boston School Committee and they will be represented by speakers at numerous meetings to be held this evening. These are intended to cover every section of the city, bringing to a conclusion the campaign that has been conducted in behalf of Mr. Abrahams during the last week.

Dominic Dellesandro, president of the Italian Building Laborers, has called upon Mr. Abrahams and assured him of his personal support, and of his willingness to do anything in his power to forward the success of his campaign. Mr. Abrahams was also endorsed at its last meeting by the Columbus Republican Club of Massachusetts, a large Italian organization, of which Antonio Laureana is president.

At a rally in Faneuil Hall Saturday evening and meetings in Ford Hall and other parts of the city yesterday, Mr. Abrahams addressed audiences of hundreds of citizens. The rally Saturday night was devoted exclusively to the support of Mr. Abrahams. The meeting was presided over by Alexander Whiteside and good government associations of the city were officially represented by speakers. Mr. Abrahams was the chief speaker. He declared himself in favor of industrial education both for its educational value and the preparation it gave the youth for his after work in the world. Because the schools had failed to do this, he said, many of the children had left school at too early an age. He spoke with admiration of the German system of industrial education, which he said was 30 years in advance of that in this country. Going beyond the elementary and secondary schools of the city he declared himself in favor of a free State university, such as are in existence in western states, with textbooks, tuition and laboratories free. There is just as much reason for free universities as for free lower grade schools, he said.

As illustrating the kind of man in whose support they were gathered, John J. Walsh, member of the City Planning Board, and Miss Alice H. Grady, former secretary to Louis D. Brandeis, made the statement that for 25 years Mr. Abrahams has given his entire salary as secretary of the Boston Central Labor Union to the family of his predecessor in that office.

Miss Grady referred to the American lineage of Mr. Abrahams, he being the fourth in descent from his first American ancestor. Though born in Buffalo, N. Y., he has lived most of his life in Boston, and has been intimately connected with its progress during the last 25 or 30 years. Butler R. Wilson spoke of the point of view that Mr. Abrahams would bring to the school committee as one who had worked for years among the working people.

George W. Coleman, the presiding officer at the Ford Hall Building, spoke of Mr. Abrahams as of unquestioned high character who stands second to none in the minds both of labor union members and business men. W. E. Waterman, president of a large commercial firm, made a statement last evening in support of Mr. Abrahams.

## Mr. Abrahams Indorsed

Committee Supporting His Candidacy Sends Out Circular Urging Election

"We advocate the election of Henry Abrahams to the Boston School Committee because he is a man of proved integrity, unselfish character, wide experience and extended public service, with a thorough knowledge of the schools and their needs," says the Abrahams Citizens Committee in a circular being sent to all voters of the city.

"He knows the wishes of parents. He understands their point of view," continues the circular. "He is himself the father of eight children who have been educated in the Boston public schools. He favors the broadest and most liberal education for every child as a foundation for good citizenship and success in life, including industrial education and continuation schools. He has given many years to unpaid public service and will bring to the School Committee an equipment and an outlook which are bound to be helpful."

"He has been appointed by the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of different political parties, by mayors of the city of Boston, and by the Boston Chamber of Commerce to positions of trust and responsibility. He is a member of the advisory board of the State Board of Education, a trustee of the Franklin Union, a member of the Massachusetts Child Labor Committee. For 25 years he has served as secretary of the Boston Central Labor Union. The duties of these and many other civic positions he has performed faithfully and intelligently and without pay. His ability, integrity, experience and service entitle him to your support."

The circular bears the name of Col. Thomas L. Livermore as chairman of the committee and William C. Ewing as secretary.

SOMETHING UNCOMMONLY PLEASING TO HELP IN YOUR

## Holiday Shopping



CONVENIENCE, COMFORT AND SATISFACTION AS NEVER BEFORE

Electrical Holiday Gifts—the most truly appropriate and acceptable of all.

IMAGINE a place entirely different from the usual Holiday Salesroom;—where all is artistic harmony and restful dignity, yet in which the happy holiday idea springs to your instant command in the most attractive and varied display of new, original, worth-while articles a Gift-seeker ever encountered. Haven't you often wished for just such a place? Here it is, then—

IN OUR INTERESTING STUDIOS

You are offered surprisingly enjoyable shopping facilities—with a choice of modern Electrical Merchandise unequalled for beauty, usefulness and suitability in Gift-making. At surprisingly moderate prices, too.

WE INVITE AN EARLY VISIT

## Pettingell-Andrews Co.

Pearl Street corner of Atlantic Avenue  
BOSTON  
Only 3 minutes from South Station

## DETROIT DID NOT BEAT PROHIBITION DECLARES LEADER

"Detroit (Mich.) did not 'defeat prohibition' as was stated in a liquor advertisement in some of the morning newspapers, although a majority of 8674 was cast in that city against State-wide prohibition," said Arthur J. Davis, superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League today. "The prohibition amendment voted on in Michigan at the National election was for the State as a whole. A 70,000 majority was cast in its favor and a contributing factor in this victory was the overwhelming loss of votes to the liquor traffic in its own stronghold, Detroit."

"The liquor dealers had counted on piling up such a heavy 'wet' majority in Detroit as to swamp the expected 'dry' majority in the State outside Detroit. They failed, partly because thousands of Detroit voters who had suffered the presence of the saloon without much protest, awoke to the evils of its presence and cast their ballot for State-wide prohibition. The result was that the majority the 'wets' hoped for shrunk to 8674 and the State went 'dry' by 70,000."

## INDUSTRY THRIVES IN ABANDONED BREWERY

Arguments that closed breweries are utilized in the more productive industries, giving a larger number of employees work, find a concrete illustration on Norfolk Avenue, Roxbury, where the Massachusetts Chocolate Company is employing 400 men and women in the plant that was built for the Hub Brewery Company about 25 years ago. This brewery, at best, it is reported, never gave more than uncertain employment to 50 men.

The plant was idle until five years ago when the present occupants opened it for the manufacture of chocolate and cocoa. In contrast to the failure of the brewery business the chocolate company gives the employees steady work and high pay, and during the past year its business has been so large that the plant has been operated both day and night.

It is claimed that the charitable organizations, which were compelled to go into the district quite frequently when the brewery was operating, have had few calls recently because the factory has given employment to large numbers of residents. Police records at Station 9 also attest the improved standards of the community.

## CALIFORNIA GUARD ANTILQUOR ORDER

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Sweeping action against the use of intoxicating liquor by members of the coast artillery companies of the National Guard of California, when in the uniform of the service, has been taken by Lieut. Col. J. J. Boree, acting adjutant-general of the National Guard, says the Express. The members of the artillery are forbidden to drink intoxicants, or to enter saloons, beer halls or other places where liquor is sold, when in uniform.

The order was read to the members of the first battalion, C. G. A., by Major McReynolds, commanding officer of the battalion. Major McReynolds announced that the order would be strictly enforced, and that members of the battalion disregarding it would be summarily dealt with. The members of the organization, realizing the importance of the order, heartily indorsed the action of Colonel Boree, and applauded the announcement made by Major McReynolds.

## TROPICS SEND MUCH PRODUCE TO UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—More than \$1,000,000,000 worth of tropical products were brought into this country during the fiscal year 1916. The exact total was \$1,450,850,416, according to official figures of the Department of Commerce, and this was a decided increase over the \$807,742,132 of 1915, the \$505,511,552 in 1905 and the \$203,476,706 in 1895.

These large and rapidly increasing purchases of tropical products consist mainly of foodstuffs and raw materials not produced in the United States and of certain others grown in the insular territories. Sugar heads the list, with imports valued at \$314,000,000 in the fiscal year 1916. That sum represents an increase of \$57,000,000 over 1915 and of \$156,000,000 over 1914. India rubber, gutta percha, gutta joolatong and other substitutes for rubber showed imports in 1916 valued at \$159,000,000 as against \$86,000,000 in the preceding year. Imports of raw silk amounted in value to \$124,000,000, a 50 per cent increase over 1915; fibers other than flax, \$56,000,000, an increase of almost 50 per cent; fruits and nuts, \$55,000,000, a slight increase; raw cotton, \$4,000,000, an increase of about 70 per cent, and cocoa and chocolate \$36,000,000, an increase of 50 per cent over 1915.

Other important items in this group are vegetable oils, \$34,000,000, against \$25,000,000 in 1915; gums, \$15,000,000, against \$12,000,000 in 1915; dyewoods and extracts, \$10,000,000, against \$5,000,000 in 1915; spices \$9,000,000, against \$6,000,000 in 1915; indigo \$8,000,000, against \$1,600,000 in the preceding year; rice, \$6,200,000, against \$6,400,000 in 1915, and cabinet woods, \$4,000,000, against \$4,300,000 in 1915. Feathers, ivory, sago and tapioca, vanilla beans, licorice root and sponges, in sums varying from about \$3,000,000 down to less than \$1,000,000 each, complete the list of the more important tropical and subtropical products imported.

## Piehler Furs

A Few Specials for

## Christmas

Black Dyed Dog Sets - \$12.50  
Also Some at \$18.50  
Children's Sets - \$12.50 to \$35  
Men's Muskrat Lined Coats - \$35  
Others up to \$330  
Raccoon Coats - \$125 to \$400  
Hudson Seal Garments \$100 to \$600  
Natural Blue Fox Sets \$400 to \$600  
Silver Black Fox Sets \$1000 to \$2500

Also a number of odd garments reprieved. The quantities being limited, an early selection is urged.

OTTO J. PIEHLER, Inc.  
356 Boylston Street

Make Up Your Table Now For  
YOUR CHRISTMAS DINNER  
At HOTEL THORNDIKE  
\$2.50 PER PERSON



## MANY RAILROAD LAWS NOW UNDER CONSIDERATION

Real Start Not to Be Made on Legislation Until After Holidays—Proposed Arbitration Act President's Wish

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Congress has now entered upon its third week with the remainder of President Wilson's railroad program still in committee stage. In some quarters it is being questioned whether the Administration is not purposely holding off until the shaping of events at the beginning of the new year is apparent.

On Jan. 1 the Adamson Eight-Hour Law, so called, goes into effect. After that attention will be focused on the expected decision from the United States Supreme Court as to the validity of that act. In the meantime there are persistent reports that the railway brotherhoods are negotiating with the executives of the big systems in hope of arriving at a settlement of the case out of court.

The Congressional end of the rail situation just now is in the hands of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, of which Senator Newlands of Nevada is chairman. The committee of the House of Representatives, it is explained, is not actively considering the subject, but is waiting upon the Senate committee.

Not until after the December recess will a real start on the legislation be made according to present indications. Then, on Jan. 2, the Senate committee is scheduled to begin a series of public hearings on tentative drafts of two measures in the Administration program. One of these measures is for arbitration of all disputes between the railways and their employees before a strike is called. The other gives the President authority to take over the rail, telephone and telegraph lines for military purposes in case of an emergency.

President Wilson, in his recent address to the two branches of Congress, earnestly recommended the recommendations for legislation on these two subjects. His labor proposal is that there be enacted "an amendment of the existing Federal statute which provides for the mediation, conciliation and arbitration of such controversies as the present by adding to it a provision that, in case the methods of accommodation now provided for should fail, a full public investigation of the merits of every such dispute shall be instituted and completed before a strike or lockout may lawfully be attempted."

Senator Newlands states emphatically that the proposed law is not to be considered a "compulsory" arbitration act. In some quarters it is held that "compulsory" legislation of this character would be one of the chief difficulties in putting through the President's program. But the Senator explains that the plan now being considered is, when the usual means of arbitration fail, to hold an investigation of the facts by a Federal commission before a strike could legally be called.

He further explains that the commission would be given 90 days to complete its work and to make a report, and that for 30 days from the time the investigation is finished it also would be in violation of statute to call a strike, thus giving a period of four months during which any proposal for tying up the nation's transportation systems as a result of grievances between employer and employee would be held in abeyance. In the interim the responsibility could be fixed, it is pointed out.

In neither branch of Congress has an administration bill bearing on the rail legislation been introduced this session, although numerous measures amending the interstate commerce laws have been presented. The Senate committee has pending before it, however, an administration bill for enlarging the Interstate Commerce Commission. This is House resolution 308, introduced a year ago by Representative Adamson of Georgia, chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. The bill passed the House last April. It provides for increasing the commission to nine members. It also gives the commission authority to divide its work into divisions if deemed expedient, to facilitate its work.

Among measures introduced this session, affecting interstate commerce and labor questions are the following before the Senate:

By Senator Townsend, providing for investigation of controversies; by Senator Underwood, giving the Interstate Commerce Commission power to fix hours of labor and determine wages for employees; by Senator Sherman, for an investigation of controversies; by Senator Lewis giving the Interstate Commerce Commission jurisdiction to raise or change wages.

In the House these bills have been introduced, among others:

By Representative Sterling, providing for mediation, conciliation and arbitration in controversies; by Representative Hilliard, authorizing Government ownership of all interstate railroads in case the suits testing the Adamson law have been withdrawn by Dec. 20, 1916.

Bearing on the entire subject of transportation, rail, telephone, telegraph, etc., is a measure introduced in the House by Representative Adamson to extend until Jan. 14, 1918, the existence of the special joint committee, headed by Senator Newlands, which is conducting an inquiry into the situation. This committee was ordered to report on Jan. 8 next but it did not start hearings until November and it immediately became evi-

d that the subject was so vast that a considerable extension of time would be necessary if the inquiry was to be thorough. When this was agreed upon, the committee suspended its hearings so that its members could devote their undivided attention to the pressing rail situation.

## Firm Against Repeal

Author of Adamson Law Discusses Railroad Legislation

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Reports that railroad and brotherhood heads in peace conferences have planned to propose the repeal of the Adamson Act and the substitution of a working agreement of their own, making for it has aroused Representative Adamson, author of the law, to declare that Congress would "spank both sides to the controversy if necessary." Mr. Adamson, who is the House representative of President Wilson in railway legislation matters, is willing to cooperate in any plan employees and employers may evolve for the interpretation of his law as applied to working conditions, but will vigorously oppose repeal of it, and so he thinks will the majorities of both houses.

"Congress will not agree to any repeal of the Adamson law," he said. "The measure was passed in good faith and it is a constitutional enactment regulating hours of labor and not wages. Let the roads and their men settle their wage disputes."

"I hope that the negotiations between the railroads and their employees will result in an agreement which will not make further legislation necessary, but Congress will see that the public gets a fair deal."

Representative Adamson looks optimistically, however, upon the efforts of the railroads and brotherhood heads to get together. He says the result of the presidential election made the employers more eager for peace than they were last fall and that the growing belief that the President stands for a compulsory arbitration law had put the brotherhood leaders in a conciliatory frame of mind.

Neither labor nor congressional leaders here have official reports as to just what phases of the railway situation the conferees have taken up. Belief is current, however, in congressional circles that the foremost feature of the final agreement will be an interpretation of the Adamson law as satisfactory to both sides that the suit to test the act's constitutionality, now before the Supreme Court, may be withdrawn.

## Embargo on Arms

House Committee Chairman Would Also Stop War Loans

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Chairman Robert L. Henry of the House Committee on Rules has issued a statement advocating an embargo on arms and munitions, and protesting against further loans of money to the Allies. Mr. Henry says he is opposed to an embargo on foodstuffs. The statement says in part:

"As far as placing an embargo on foodstuffs is concerned, I am utterly opposed to it on two grounds. In the first place, the producers who dig the food and raiment out of the earth are now receiving an adequate price for their products, and Congress should allow them to ship these things to every part of the earth and secure fair prices.

"In the second place, on the ground of humanity we should allow food and raiment to be shipped to the suffering, starving people of the countries at war in Europe. We should be willing to suffer over ourselves and pay higher prices in order to alleviate the distress and suffering of those people during this war."

## Increases of Salaries

House to Consider Demands of Government Employees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House of Representatives will this week consider the legislative, judicial and executive appropriation bill which carries the amounts allotted by Congress to the various Government departments for the next fiscal year. Both houses will probably adjourn Friday of this week for the usual holiday recess until after New Year's despite the great amount of legislative work ahead.

Consideration of various proposals for increases in salaries of different classes of Government employees is expected to consume most of the remainder of the time given by the House to the bill before it. A rule was adopted Saturday which opens the bill to free debate and one project which will be discussed at length will be the so-called Nolan bill for a \$3 a day minimum wage for Government employees, which is to be offered as an amendment to the main bill. The District of Columbia appropriation bill is scheduled to follow the legislative judicial and executive bill in the House.

## Flood-Control Legislation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate Commerce Committee is expected to hold a meeting tomorrow to consider the House bill concerning flood-control in the Mississippi and Sacramento rivers. Senator Newlands of Nevada has announced that he is opposed to dealing with this question on the present basis, holding that the House bill and his own bill for regulation of rivers should be merged in the Senate with the view to having a measure covering water conservation in various sections of the United States. He would, however, provide for the immediate development of the work on the Mississippi and Sacramento rivers.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## MENDER OF CHINA HAS ACCUMULATED RARE COLLECTION

Tiny Place Where He Has Worked for Nearly Forty Years Is a Curiosity Shop

If cousin Mary had packed the vase with more care Margaret might never have made the china mender's acquaintance. As it was, when the Boston postman delivered the box at Margaret's front door there was a suspicious rattling as she took it in eager haste into the library to undo the wrappings, and a look of dismay as she viewed the contents.

"What a shame!" she said to Tom, who was reading in one corner. "Two pieces broken out of the top and one handle gone. And it's such a beautiful thing too," she continued, holding the vase up and turning it round and round.

"Better take it over to that shop on Shawmut avenue," said Tom; "that place where the Ainsleys had their cut glass candlestick mended. You can't tell now that it had ever been broken."

"Well, I'll see what the man says," she replied, and the next afternoon betook herself to his little shop. It was such a tiny place and so crowded with china and umbrellas and mending implements that as she stepped inside she was not quite sure there was room enough for her and the china mender too. However, as soon as she closed the door she discovered an extra chair nearby, and seated upon this, she found there was more room in the shop than she had suspected—room enough, in fact, for another customer, should one chance to come in during her visit. For "visit" it was to be, she had determined upon that with her first glance around the little room.

Contrary to her expectations, the china mender was not at all nonplussed when she unwrapped the vase and asked doubtfully whether he could fix it.

"Oh, that's easy," he said with a pleasant smile. "I've been doing this kind of work more years than you are old, and a job like this seems like nothing at all."

"Oh!" answered Margaret with a sigh of relief. "And what kind of glue do you use?"

"I don't use glue. Sometimes when a thing is all in little pieces I use cement, but for a piece like this I use rivets. See here is a pitcher I have just been mending; here is one rivet and here is another. It is just as solid now as before it was broken—solidier, I might say. If you can stay a while I'll show you how the riveting is done—that is, if you'd care to see."

"Yes, indeed, thank you. And now would you mind telling me how long you have been in this business?"

"Not at all. I have been in this shop nearly 38 years, and before that I was in the same business down on Charles street. But I didn't start in at this kind of work. I used to be a butler in the Back Bay. I have waited on lots of noted people in my day. I remember once at a dinner party the people gave, Longfellow, Whittier and Holmes were guests. Lowell—no, I remember now Lowell couldn't come that time. Lord and Lady Duffy, I waited on them, too."

"Do you like this business better than being a butler?"

"Yes, there's more independence in it. I am the kind of person who doesn't want to be bossed, and this suits me very well. But when I first took it up, all my friends went back on me, they thought it was such a disgrace to mend china and umbrellas. But they have changed their views since then and are glad enough to claim me as their friend."

"Have you always lived in Boston?"

"No, I came from Dorling, England. You have heard of 'The Battle of Dorking' of course?"

"Yes," answered Margaret a little doubtfully, hastily mentally reviewing her English history. "I can't seem to recall just—"

"Oh, it was just a fictitious battle

you know, but everybody's heard about it. Well, Dorking was the town I came from. Ten years ago I took one of my daughters and went back to visit. The place hadn't changed much but the people had changed so that I wouldn't have known my own brother if I hadn't been told who he was. I went to Paris too. That's a beautiful city."

"Do you take a trip very often?"

"Oh, no. Generally in the summer I go elsewhere for two or three days, but that's all the vacation I want. I like to keep working all the time. I used to work day and night, but I've got over that now. I generally work now from 7:30 to 6. I have to stop then to read the papers, but it's hard knowing what to believe about the war, for what they say one day they contradict the next."

Just then a young man opened the door. "Is my umbrella fixed?" he asked.

"Yes, all the fixing it will get," laughed the mender. "It didn't need any fixing."

The owner looked puzzled. "It wouldn't open," he remonstrated.

"That's because you tried to open it as if you were 'booting a gun. You must hold it straight up or straight down. Then it will work all right."

The owner took the umbrella and followed directions, and sure enough he opened the umbrella without any difficulty. Looking somewhat sheepishly at the mender he inquired, "How much do I owe?"

"You don't owe anything; I don't charge for advice," and then as the young man, closed the door he continued: "You would be surprised to find how many people break their umbrellas by opening them sideways. They think the fault is with the umbrella but the fault is with them. It makes lots of business for me. I'd rather mend umbrellas than china any day."

"It looks as if you had had plenty of it to do," said Margaret, glancing around the shop and noting the umbrella cases, umbrella handles and umbrellas ribs on every side, not to mention the mended umbrellas which were grouped in a cupboard overhead.

"Yes, there's enough stock here to set up 40 umbrella stores, I guess. Everything's getting so high now I may want to make this stuff up into umbrellas some day. Any way, I keep on saving it. And that's the way with the china, too. Nearly all you see on those top shelves is what people have left here and I have just let it stay around till I have quite a collection. I have taken some of it home, I have some very handsome pieces there. But then, some of these are not so bad. There's that Dresden lamp on the top shelf, that's a beautiful thing. And look at this vase of Royal Worcester ware. I've had it 30 years, it's a regular old friend of mine. Most people think at first it's a Chinese vase, but if you'll look closely you'll see that the faces on it are not Chinese but more like Egyptian. Do you see that dark blue tureen in the corner? That's very valuable. I've had it 35 years. Here," he went on, dusting off a plate with his apron, "is a piece of willow ware. Do you see these three figures on the bridge?" he asked, pointing to the center of the plate.

"That is proof that the plate is very old. The later pieces don't have these three figures. How do you like this cup and saucer of Coalport ware? Very pretty, don't you think so? And here's a soup plate of Longport in green and red. This little pitcher is of the original Lowestoft, made in England. And now I'll show you how the mending is done. First, I take this Chinese pump drill and bore little holes in the china. I've had this drill ever since I went into business; you can see how worn it is at this end. Some day I may make a new one. It would take me only about half an hour."

Deeper and deeper went the drill into the bit of china which was to be put back on a broken dish and, as the mender drilled, Margaret looked around the shop again for there was so much to see that with every inspection she discovered something new. This time she noted bunches

of keys hanging from one of the shelves. "Do you mend keys too?" she asked.

"No, those are keys that people have left here at one time and another and I've just let them collect. Once in a while I find one in the lot that I can make use of and sometimes people come in to get one. I might better save them than throw them away. Now if you will just watch you will see how I put my wire in these little holes. Then I pound the ends in with my hammer this way, and that rivets the pieces together."

"Yes, I understand," said Margaret, "but it's the first time I ever knew that there was any way to mend china except by putting the pieces together with glue or some kind of cement."

"Well, there's nothing new about the method. The Chinese use it only they use many more rivets, and some of them are as fine as needles. I don't see how they manage it. I mended a piece once that I was told came over in the Mayflower. It had been mended before with lead rivets. I guess the people wanted to be sure it wouldn't break again."

"What are you going to do with your collection of china, give it to some art museum?"

"Nothing like that. You see my three daughters have divided up the collection, and each one has picked out the pieces she wants. There won't be any left for the art museum, I am sure of that. Perhaps you'd like to see a picture of the shop as it looked in 1882. I have one right here. In those days a shoemaker occupied one corner of the shop, and we both stood out in front when the picture was taken. See here is my sign in the window with my name on it, 'William Broomer.' I never met but one person by that name in the United States. This man came into my shop one day and said his name was 'Broomer' but as he did not look very prepossessing I did not try to claim relationship."

"Things have changed a lot in this part of the city since those days. The boys that used to stand in front of my door are sending their own boys to school now. As for myself I never had much schooling. I had to go to work when I was six years old. I got sixpence a day for dropping peas and beans in the ground at planting time. After that I minded the cows and pigs and worked on the farm till I was 21. I've been working ever since, too, but I've got something to show for it, a fine home out in Dorchester."

"Well, I think you've earned it," was Margaret's comment as she rose to go. "And thank you for all you have told me. I feel that I have learned a lot."

"Well, I'm learning all the time too. Come in next Monday and I'll have your vase ready for you."

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY GERMAN SHIP LINE

The following announcement was received at the Boston office of the Hamburg-American Line today from the main office in New York:

"The company is now open to make freight engagements from the United States to Hamburg for shipment on the resumption of regular service after the conclusion of peace, or such earlier time as the obstacles to such resumption may be removed."

Officials of the German lines in Boston say that no arrangements have been made here to handle business for German ports but such orders may be received from New York at any time.

## CANADA DAY AT ALLIED BAZAAR

Canadian features are in the foreground at the Allied Bazaar in Mechanics Hall today. This afternoon and evening A. G. Racey of Montreal lectures on the war, an exhibition of Canadian relics of the war is given and autograph letters expressing tributes to Canada from distinguished persons are sold.

## FEDERAL TRADE CONFERENCE ON PAPER SHORTAGE

Publishers and Manufacturers to Make Efforts for System of Distribution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Publishers of large and small newspapers and manufacturers of news print paper confer again today with members of the Federal Trade Commission in furtherance of efforts to reach an agreement for distribution of paper to meet, insofar as possible, the situation created by the shortage which has resulted in an advance in prices to near prohibitory figures for some publishers.

The owners of small papers are urging a distribution of paper based on circulation, but this plan is being opposed by the larger publishers who have contracts that would give them a larger supply. The Department of Justice is being urged by some publishers to take such action as will determine if there is a combination to inflate the price of news print paper.

## ORDER IS SIGNED FOR WIDENING OF CHELSEA STREET

Mayor Curley today signed the order for the widening of Chelsea Street, Charlestown, from City Square to Foss Street, on the easterly side of the thoroughfare, which is the first step toward the widening of the street as far as Bunker Hill Street, an improvement which will cost \$450,000.

The widening and repaving of Chelsea Street from City Square to Foss Street will cost the city about \$100,000. The street laying out department last spring recommended the widening and repaving of Chelsea Street as far as Bunker Hill Street, but the Council believed that the work should be done progressively and hence appropriated less than one quarter of the entire amount which will be needed.

This sum was appropriated with the understanding that the balance needed would be given at another time. Of the \$100,000 available, about \$79,000 is awarded for land and building damages. It is estimated that it will cost \$16,000 to construct the street on the widened line. The board estimates that the property on the line of the improvement will be benefited to the extent of \$7000 to be recovered in special assessments.

The widening of Chelsea Street has been a subject of discussion for a great many years. It has been urged before the City Council and has also been considered on several occasions by the Legislature. Seven or eight years ago the Legislature passed an act for the widening of the street, but the act contained a provision that it would not become operative until such time as the street railway companies using the street would agree to the payment of a part of the cost of the widening.

This, at the time, seemed a reasonable provision, for the improvement would be a distinct advantage to both the Bay State Street Railway Company and the Boston Elevated Railway Company. The cars of both companies use the street.

Efforts were made to induce these companies to agree to a payment of part of the cost without success. Both companies, while not denying the advantage to them of a wider thoroughfare, declared they could not afford the expense. With assurances of no aid from this quarter, Councilman McDonald, the Mayor and the Board of Street Commissioners took the matter in hand and on their recommendation the City Council passed the loan order for \$100,000, under which the work is about to begin.

Chelsea Street is the most direct line of travel from Boston to the North Shore. It has not been used to the extent it ought to be, especially by those who travel in automobiles, because of its congestion and the delays caused thereby.

## NORTH CAROLINA SUFFRAGISTS PLAN STRONG CAMPAIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, N. C.—Leaders of the woman suffrage movement in North Carolina are planning a strong campaign before the Legislature next January for the bill authorizing a vote by the people on a constitutional amendment giving equal suffrage to the women of North Carolina. If the measure is passed it is predicted that the campaign for its adoption will be the most interesting ever waged in North Carolina.

Mrs. Charles Malcolm Platt of Asheville, president of the North Carolina League, says that the women already have assurances from a large number of the Representatives-elect that they will not only vote for the amendment but will do what they can to see that other members of the General Assembly vote for the measure. Arrangements are now being made, it is said, to have a man who has been high in the councils of the dominant party appear before the Legislature and urge that body to vote for the amendment.

There are now 12 active chapters in the State suffrage league, at Asheville, Raleigh, Charlotte, Greensboro, Salisbury, Durham, Winston, Wilmington, Morganton, Goldsboro, New Bern and Chapel Hill. An active campaign is planned by the State officers this year, which will cover the State, and it is expected that many chapters will be organized, as the sentiment in favor of equal suffrage is constantly growing.

## UTILIZATION OF WASTE PRODUCT IN PAPER MILLS

Government Expert Makes Plea to Southern Lumber Manufacturers to Stop Waste by By-Product Operations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—That the State of Alabama is losing millions of dollars every year in not utilizing the waste materials from her lumber is the opinion of Howard F. Weiss, director of the forest products laboratory of the United States Government. Mr. Weiss has just concluded an inspection of mills in this district conducted with a view of stopping the waste, and he believes that the possibilities of turning refuse materials into marketable products are practically unlimited.

The question of a paper mill for the district near Tuscaloosa is now receiving Mr. Weiss' attention, and from his investigation thus far, he is convinced that such a plant, operated in connection with some of the big lumber mills, would prove wonderfully successful in this section. Exhaustive data have been compiled under the direction of Mr. Weiss, in connection with the possibilities of the Alabama forest waste and beside a paper mill, several other by-products plants are to be considered.

"The possibilities for paper mills, for various kinds of paper by-products plants, for the manufacture of chemicals and any one of the other hundred things which the Government has shown are unusable in this section," said Mr. Weiss in an interview here. "While here I took advantage of the invitation of one of the expert lumber manufacturers in the country to visit and inspect his mill. The plant is the most modern in the country. It is operated upon the most approved style, and the very best methods are employed in all lines."

"But despite these facts there are millions of dollars worth of products which would be extracted from the waste materials around the mill. This business of utilizing the waste products of lumber is rather new, but the Government investigation conducted by our department has proved that the possibilities are unlimited. There are companies which have made fortunes and are still doing so out of the smoke from the cooking of coal. This was formerly thrown away and is now very largely wasted. The same is doubly true in regard to lumber."

"It has already been shown that over 100 marketable products can be made from lumber waste materials. More than 50 of these can be manufactured and marketed very profitably without fear of competition from other substances. The others which we have thus far discovered will have to compete with other articles which might be substituted. For example, pure grain alcohol is now being made from sawdust. Mind you, it is not wood alcohol, but is the pure grain article sold as such by chemists. That is just one example of what can be made from mill waste."

"But the greatest opportunity in this line at the present time seems to me to be the manufacture of paper. Wrapping paper, for which there is a tremendous demand, can easily be made in this district or State wherever there is a large sawmill. The price of this commodity is excessively high. The waste products in this section are ideally suited for such a paper mill."

ADVANCE IN OIL  
INDEPENDENCE, Kan.—The Prairie Oil & Gas Company has made another advance of 10 cents a barrel in price for midcontinent crude oil to \$1.20.

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## CITIZENSHIP IN BRITISH EMPIRE AND ITS MEANING

Writer Says Radical Change  
Must Take Place Before Re-  
sponsibility for Conduct of  
Commonwealth Is Extended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.  
LONDON, England.—Some interesting points relating to the question of citizenship from an imperial standpoint are dealt with in two books that have just been issued. One of these, entitled "The Commonwealth of Nations," edited by Lionel Curtis, constitutes an "inquiry into the nature of citizenship in the British Empire, and into the mutual relations of the several communities thereof." The other is "The Problem of Commonwealth," of which Mr. Curtis is the author.

It is true that at present only Part I of "The Commonwealth of Nations" (consisting of some 700 large octavo pages) has been published, but the general tenor of the whole work may be gathered from the comparatively short essay, which was its immediate predecessor. Mr. Curtis acknowledges responsibility for the opinions expressed in both books, and they should therefore be studied together. To trace in a few words how each came to be written, will help to the right understanding of one work as much as of the other.

In 1910 there were formed in various centers in Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, groups of inquirers into the nature of citizenship in the British Empire. In course of time, others were constituted in the United Kingdom, India and elsewhere, and they all came to be known informally as "Round Table Groups" from the name of the quarterly review instituted by their members. Materials were gathered for a comprehensive report to be completed in three parts. As the editor observes, "It is the product not of one writer but of many working in close collaboration. No single brain could master the facts required for an adequate survey of the complicated polity which embraces a quarter of the human race."

The smaller book, which is scarcely more than one-third the length of even the first installment of the larger work, has avowedly been undertaken since the beginning of the present European war, in order that the general conclusions to which "The Commonwealth of Nations" tend may be available for consideration without delay. Written so as not to miss its tide, this essay is naturally more unequal in merit than the extended treatise, and in places less logical in its appeal.

But "The Problem of the Commonwealth" has this merit, that it does attempt to survey the whole ground; while the manner of its production emphasizes the view of the author that the world will not stand still in order that various British communities within a single fealty may leisurely ruminate upon the conditions of their citizenship. More specifically, he lays it down as a fundamental proposition that the full responsibility for the conduct of the Commonwealth, including the direction of its foreign policy, cannot be extended to British subjects outside the United Kingdom without the formulation of a definite constitutional scheme, which must thereafter receive the consideration and express assent of those who are to come under it as an instrument of government. Further, it is his conviction that such a radical change as this can be shown to involve in practice:

(1) The calling together of a body of men identified with the chief political interests and sources of power with the Commonwealth; a national convention in point of fact, to which can be entrusted the duty of formulating the new constitutional conditions, which are thereafter to be embodied in a bill.

(2) Its reference to the various communities concerned through their electorates or otherwise.

(3) The transformation of the bill, thus implemented, into an act, through the formal agency of the present Imperial Parliament.

This conclusion is only implicit in the first volume of "The Commonwealth of Nations." A full discussion will there be found of the means by which were accomplished the parliamentary union of England and Scotland, and the subsequent union of Great Britain and Ireland. There, also, are described the successive stages of that even more difficult undertaking—the comprehension within a single Commonwealth of the recently emancipated American States, each in possession of a separate legislature and of sovereign powers. In every one of these cases, the steps indicated above had to be taken before the new constitutional relations could be brought into effect. Thus an appeal to history, as presented here, and also in the pages of The Round Table, tells weightily against the theory that the several parts of the British Commonwealth, now, or hereafter to be, in possession of parliamentary institutions and responsible government, are capable of so developing the political constitution of the Empire through unwritten processes as to give to each community its due share in the direction of foreign policy and common defense.

Yet it should be observed that, however convincing as cumulative evidence, no one of the cases cited furnishes an exact precedent for the task in hand. It is clear that the new-born American States had to forge anew for themselves links which, since they have never been severed within the Empire, offer immediate facilities for every kind of constitutional re-

form and expansion. More nearly analogous is the case of Scotland at the opening of the Eighteenth Century, united as she was with England by the Crown, and in possession of a Parliament of her own, yet unable to exercise any effective control over foreign policy. Through the union of the two legislatures in one, the most obvious marks of a written constitution were obliterated, and this circumstance still gives to the adherents of a policy of constitutional evolution an advantage in argument which they are slow to relinquish.

This is true also with regard to Ireland. But in that case a new question arises. Why, it may be asked, did not those who negotiated the union take advantage of a genuine political discovery made by the framers of the Constitution of the United States? The discovery, namely, that a central executive and legislature are compatible with separate local governments having free parliamentary and ministerial control of their domestic affairs. The answer is probably to be found in the grave doubt that existed for more than 80 years longer as to whether the allegiance of an American citizen was ultimately due to his State or to the Union. That doubt, resolved though it was for all time by the Civil War, could not but have had great influence at the end of the Eighteenth Century, especially with those British ministers who had to make sure of Ireland in the then critical condition of foreign affairs. As Mr. Curtis says, "When the Union was effected, the British Commonwealth had still to face 15 years of the most desperate struggle for existence which it had ever experienced."

Thus a second time America supplied the groundwork of political development. She first gave to the world a new constitutional device, and she then tested its adequacy in the bitter school of experience. The false edifice, built upon a divided political allegiance, was rent to its foundations. Apart from the higher and overwhelming obligations of conscience, the primary duty of every citizen was henceforth seen to be to the Commonwealth as a whole, and not to any part of it. How completely this lesson has been learned by British subjects, the events of the last two years reveal. Believing as they do that their Commonwealth stands relatively free from, and that—as Mr. Curtis finely says—"the principle of freedom, like that of life, is indestructible," they have fought shoulder to shoulder in the present titanic struggle, no matter how great or how small their political responsibility for the declaration of war. In the face of such unanimity, the habit of speaking of the colonies as "ripe fruit," which must sooner or later become detached from the parent tree, has fallen into complete disuse. Whatever the shortcomings of the imperial conferences of the last 30 years, they have directed public interest to constitutional foundations, and have strengthened the position of those who are convinced that political responsibility for the Empire as a whole, including its financial burdens, must be both extended and more nearly equalized. It is sometimes forgotten that the Canadian, Australian and South African statesmen, who attend these conferences, all come from communities which have had recent experience in knitting up their own citizenship.

Mr. Curtis is well aware—no one better—of the import of these movements of political integration within the overseas dominions, and in Part II of "The Commonwealth of Nations," he will, no doubt, deal with them on the basis of historical documents. All that need here be observed is that in 1867, two years after the indissoluble character of the American Union had been vindicated, the British North American provinces were "welded by their own deliberate act into one people with a national Government of their own, within the circle of the Commonwealth, and without changing their status as British subjects. It was a notable achievement destined to bear further fruit, when in the last years of the century the Australian colonies followed their example, and again when 10 years later the Cape Colony, Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange River Colony were merged in the National Union of South Africa." So runs the brief summary of these events in "The Problem of the Commonwealth," and it is worthy of note how sharp is the distinction between such real political integrations, and the proposed extension and redistribution of those obligations of citizenship which are now confined to the electorate of the United Kingdom. It should be observed that though the method of a convention followed by a bill was adopted in each of these cases, and though the cumulative evidence in favor of this procedure is thereby still further increased, the precedents are in themselves less conclusive than some of those which have already been considered.

Nevertheless, it will prove satisfactory to review the last instance more in detail. Some of the means now employed to bring about systematic discussion of the nature of citizenship in the British Empire were used between 1906 and 1910 when, self-government having been given to the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony, an opportunity seemed to have come to treat publicly of South African citizenship as a whole. Just as since 1910 The Round Table and its worldwide groups of students have brought into prominence the larger question, so before that date there were to be found "closer union" societies at various centers in South Africa, and in the later stages of the movement, a monthly periodical called The State and a two-volume book on the problem of South African Government. In that case Mr. Curtis and his associates were able to rely upon such official leading as in the nature of things cannot now be forthcoming. In the sympathetic and courageous High Commissioner, who was in touch with all the governments concerned, those desirous of political consolidation found not only a symbol of unity but also an active representative of the

Crown with great though ill-defined powers. Lord Selbourne's authority was profound, partly because he was Governor (constitutional Governor) of the two former Boer States, but even more because of his control as High Commissioner over large sections of the native population. By throwing his weight on the side of union, as opportunities offered themselves, or could be made, he greatly facilitated the calling together and final success of that convention which, though it did not include the High Commissioner himself, brought together those South African leaders who, less than a decade previously, had been opposed to one another in the ruin of war. The successive stages by which popular opinion advanced to the acceptance of union were thus anticipated and prepared, both officially and unofficially, and the experience thus gained gives to these books a peculiar stamp of conviction.

There is, however, one aspect of the question which needs closer examination than is to be found in their pages. To the dependencies of the Crown is allotted only one chapter in "The Problem of the Commonwealth" as against 20 assigned to other parts of the subject; that is to say, 5 per cent of the space is given to the constitutional problems of more than 80 per cent of British subjects. In the forthcoming volumes of the larger work it is clearly intended to restore a balance which is almost equally lacking in its first installment. Though the relations between the self-governing dominions form, as it were, the tap-root of the Commonwealth, yet its ultimate success as an institution depends no less upon the systematic and appropriate growth of its Indian and its other more or less civilized races, in the way of freedom. In one of the early official reports of citizens of the clubs to solicit subscriptions and to urge interest in the movement, "If the Native Department goes wrong, all goes wrong." There could scarcely be a more significant maxim to be framed and placed where the eyes of every member of the Imperial Government might encounter it daily. Confirmation of this saying is not wanting in the books under consideration. With a few swift touches, Mr. Curtis shows the disruptive effect of European union older civilizations. But not until account is taken of all the circumstances which led the American colonies to declare their independence of Great Britain, is it seen in how great a degree that momentous change in human affairs was due to past negligence, especially as regards the Indian border tribes. Their dissatisfaction was due to many causes, "but above all to the low moral character of the English traders." So says one authority (Beer) quoted in Chapter VI of the extended treatise; and Lecky's words are also given, "White men planted among savages and removed from the control of European opinion seldom fail to contract the worst vices of tyrants."

It was well-nigh impossible for the separate communities, each with its own Assembly and executive, to restrain colonists who had passed beyond their borders; but there was also rivalry among the colonies themselves to secure that large a share of the Indian trade as possible, and this rivalry went far to prevent such concerted action as might otherwise have been taken. The British Government did, it is true, press for the creation of some centralized authority to deal with the native tribes, but not until after the middle of the Eighteenth Century. And if their motives for exercising such pressure be examined, there will be found as a dominant consideration the fear lest, in any war with France in Canada, the incapacity of the colonial assemblies to handle Indian affairs might yield a terrible harvest. A meeting of representatives from the colonies threatened actually assembled at Albany, and this congress resolved with one voice that union was absolutely necessary for their own preservation. Then when nothing came of this finding, Franklin urged that the union of the colonies should be effected by an Act of the Imperial Parliament. "Till it is done," he wrote in 1755, "never expect to see an American war carried on as it ought to be, nor Indian affairs properly managed."

The war with France came without anything having been achieved for union. To the casual observer it might have seemed that so complete a victory as the Commonwealth finally achieved would, for a season at any rate, have secured the colonists from native incursions. But scarcely was the Peace of Paris signed that the frontiers of Pennsylvania and Virginia were devastated by an Indian force of unparalleled ferocity and magnitude. It was the great cost incurred in protecting the borders of the Commonwealth from this danger that (in default of any taxing authority common to the American colonies and able to assume these charges) led the Imperial Government to seek from the Parliament of Great Britain those powers to tax American members of the Commonwealth for strictly American purposes, which are now universally recognized to have been unwarrantable. The great schism was the result. But it may well be asked what would have happened, if at an earlier date the British cabinet, moved by real solicitude for the Indian tribes rather than by any fear of France, had appointed such a High Commissioner and secretariat as existed in South Africa at the time of her union. How close, from a constitutional point of view, is the parallel between the South African convention at Maritzburg and the Albany congress! Might not an already established coordinating factor in native affairs, even without any taxing powers of its own, have made just all the difference between failure and success in the American instance? Such questions would be idle, if they did not promote right action in the future. At another culminating period in the affairs of the British Empire, it is well to remember how all-pervasive is the outcome of good procedure in the beginning. The discussion at this

moment of a national convention may be quite desirable, but even more essential is it to consider without delay the effects of every proposed readjustment of constitutional machinery upon the progress of non-European communities within the Commonwealth. Before a formal convention meets, preliminary conferences are likely to be needed. The Imperial Conference itself may change its character; not only might there be added an element furnished by "His Majesty's Oppositions," but it should surely contain some more adequate representation of India and the Crown Colonies than at present. All the care that is taken, in the opening stages, to safeguard the uncivilized races within the Empire, and to prepare a highway for those races belonging to older civilizations, will be abundantly rewarded when the convention finally assembles. The argument of Mr. Curtis does not suffer—it will be strengthened—by being based on the cooperation, or at least on the willing acquiescence, of all the many and varied communities of British subjects in a wise constitutional advance.

### INDIANA CAMPAIGN TO GET STATE PARKS

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The Indiana State Park Commission has entered on a campaign to raise money for State park funds in every county in Indiana. Letters have been sent to every State senator and representative in Indiana asking them to enlist the aid of the newspapers and the public in organizing county committees to raise money for the State parks, says the News.

It is the plan of the commission to have the county committees organize State park clubs composed of citizens, the clubs to solicit subscriptions and to urge interest in the movement. "The work must move rapidly from now on," said Leo Rappaport of the commission. "The entire State must be enlisted in this campaign. Indianapolis has done nobly, having raised \$30,000 of the \$46,000 thus far subscribed. But the Capital City, although it is far removed from any park yet bought or contemplated, is going to increase its contributions to the fund by thousands of dollars, and I believe the rest of the State is going to be equally liberal once we get organized and going."

### GREEKS IN CANADA PLAN FOR AN ARMY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.  
TORONTO, Ont.—Resident Greeks are raising a volunteer army in Canada, including also those living in the United States, to be sent as an expeditionary force, to aid the Venizelists. Nicholas Kallimatis, secretary of the Greek brotherhood "Katerla," has been selected to confer in New York with G. Kafandaris and N. Aravanitis, former members of the Venizelos Cabinet, who were sent to the United States to aid the cause of the late Premier.

### TOPEKA TROLLEY LINE OPPOSED

TOPEKA, KAN.—Agitation for a second interurban line between Topeka and Lawrence and possibly Kansas City may result in Topeka's being connected with the rich territory on both the north and south sides of the Kaw River by trolley, says the Capital. Reports reached Topeka that Lawrence men will back the south side project, following the announcement by K. B. Klemm, of the Helm lines, that the interests he represents would build along the north side instead of south of the river. The announcement has aroused much opposition in Lawrence.

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## Monitor readers

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## advance January white sale

December 18 to 30

"First choice" of full assortments at January sale prices;

LINGERIE, BLOUSES, TUB FROCKS, CHILDREN'S WEAR and HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

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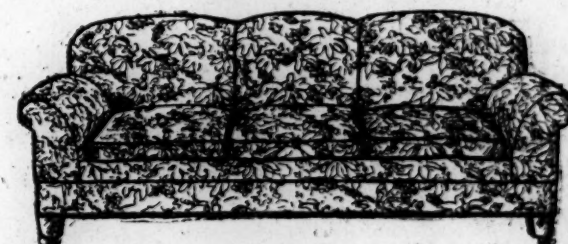
### NEW INSTRUCTIONS TO SECURE RECRUITS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.  
LONDON, England.—A new list of certified occupations has been issued for the guidance of tribunals with the object of satisfying the increasing demands of military service for men, while reconciling those demands with those of the country's industries. This list has been prepared by the reserved occupations committee, approved by all the Government departments concerned, including the Army Council, and is issued under the authority of the Man Power Distribution Board.

The various trades are specified in the greatest detail, and the ages above which men in those occupations are ineligible for military service are inserted. It is noted that the reservations contained in this list of certified occupations will be reduced early in 1917, by a further raising of the age limits, especially in the trades not mainly engaged on Government work. Employers in certified trades should therefore take such steps as are practicable to reorganize their staffs, by substitution or dilution, with a view to being prepared to release more men of military age and fitness for the army.

Tribunals are reminded, by an accompanying circular from the Local Government Board, that they should not exempt men in whose place, possibly with some reorganization, women may be employed and are obtainable. Where due cause is shown, the Home Office are prepared to consider applications for the employment of women at night or on overtime, or on operations hitherto not allowed to be performed by women.

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## AERIAL LINES IN NEAR FUTURE ARE PREDICTED

Influence Would Lead to More Beautiful Cities, It Is Said—Better Housing Plans Discussed by Civic Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A feature of Friday's session of the conference of the American Civic Association was a talk on the influence of the development of air flight on the growth of cities by Henry Woodhouse, delegate appointed by Governor Whitman of New York. Mr. Woodhouse is a member of the board of governors of the Aero Club of America and the American Institute of Aeronautics.

"The time has come," said he, "when every city must establish aerodromes, terminals where aircraft passengers and merchandise can land. Considering that we have aeroplanes capable of traveling easily at a speed of 125 miles an hour, others capable of lifting 15 tons and that the development in aeronautics proceeds at a tremendous pace, we must admit that the aerodrome is as logical an institution in a city as the railroad station. We are growing near to the time when we shall have air-liners. We have the engineers to build them, large reliable motors to drive them, instruments to operate them, the aviators to pilot them. There are also financiers ready to finance the establishing of air lines and operate scores of these big liners. All this reminds us that today aircraft, by making every place an airport, also makes it imperative to have anti-aircraft defenses for every place.

"Aerial transportation will lead to beautifying the tops of cities and towns. Elevated terminals will come with the employment of dirigibles first, and then, with the advent of the hovering aeroplane, which does not yet exist but is sure to come, the present high frames of buildings, such as the Grand Central and Pennsylvania stations in New York, will be fitted as aero landing places."

Real estate speculation, with its enormous profits and exploitation risks must give way to home-building backed with adequate capital, and economical factory methods, if the American city of the future is to house its industrial population under circumstances which will eliminate tendencies toward vice, crime and degeneracy, according to a paper by Dr. John Nolen of Cambridge, Mass., read at the convention Friday morning.

"Housing is big business," said Dr. Nolen's paper, "and should be handled as such. More than \$2,000,000,000 is spent in the United States for dwellings every year and a large percentage of them are poorly conceived for their purposes and fully 80 per cent are of wood. Usually, in such dwellings, there is excessive depreciation and a fearfully costly fire risk. Either the cost of the house and lot must be substantially reduced or the standard of healthful living must be lowered or the wages of the poorest paid workmen must be raised. I believe the solution lies in recognizing that the subject is primarily one for the right application of broad economic principles. This great change in housing methods will come, if it does come, from the substitution, for exploitation and excessive returns, of reasonable profits of business, from the transferring of housing from the field of speculation to that corresponding to legitimate manufacturing."

## REFINED SUGAR AGAIN DECLINES

Refined sugar declined 10 cents in 100-pound lots at Boston wholesalers and refiners today. This brings the quotations to \$7.05 a 100-pounds in 100-barrel lots and \$7.10 a 100-pounds in 20-barrel lots at the refiners with the jobbing price at \$7.35 a 100-pounds. Sugar trade journals are giving the peace proposal as the central Powers as a reason for the decline, although sugar buyers in Boston give the approaching crop of new Cuban sugars as the cause for the succession of drops from the high mark of \$7.50 a 100-pounds in 100-barrel lots. One buyer says the refiners have been working on high-priced raw sugars and are now coming to the lower-priced grades so that reductions are expected until the middle of January. Last year on Dec. 17 refined sugar was quoted at \$5.95 a 100-pounds in 100-barrel lots and decreased to \$5.75 by Jan. 11 but from Jan. 19 when there was a 10-cent rise sugar has increased. The retail price remains generally at 8 cents a pound.

## SALARY INCREASES FOR MANY MILLIONS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Not less than 5,750,000 salaried employees and wage workers will have occasion to rejoice during the holidays over the widespread prosperity prevailing in the United States.

This estimate of the number of persons affected by the increases in salaries and wages, bonuses, profit-sharing plans and insurance benefits is made by Secretary of Labor Wilson, based upon reports received by his department.

While no estimate of the aggregate of the amount of money distributed under these various plans for helping employees to celebrate the coming Christmas and to enable them to meet the high cost of living is made by the government, facts collected indicate that it will exceed \$500,000,000.

## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Winthrop More Daniels, who has just been renominated a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission of the United States, was professor of political economy in Princeton University when Woodrow Wilson was president of that institution. Mainly because of his proved ability as a thinker on problems of economics and political science, Professor Daniels was made a member of the first Board of Public Utility Commissioners of New Jersey. It fell to the lot of Governor Wilson to name that board. Professor Daniels held this position three years, and laid the foundations of a policy and technique of administration which showed his competency for the post. Therefore it was not surprising that, in 1914, he was summoned up higher by President Wilson, and placed on the Interstate Commerce Commission. Mr. Daniels has the habits of a social investigator, and adds to them the style of a good writer; and in earlier stages of his career he was a frequent contributor to the best organs of opinion in the country. Princeton is his alma mater. Four years after graduation, in 1888, he was made professor of political economy.

William Ordway Partridge, whose statue of Samuel J. Tilden with accessory settings by a firm of New York architects, has been approved by the New York Municipal Art Commission, is a sculptor and author of considerable eminence. The statue of Shakespeare in Lincoln Park, Chicago, the bronze statue of Alexander Hamilton in Brooklyn, and that of Thomas Jefferson at Columbia University, New York, are fair specimens of his art. Some of his best work has been designed for churches, for he has a distinctly religious side. Mr. Partridge has been a prolific writer on art in relation to civic life, and also on technical phases of his craft. He has lectured before many of the leading learned societies of the country, and in the days of the Concord School of Philosophy he was prominent in its deliberations. He was a founder of the Twentieth Century Club of Boston. His art education was gained in Rome, Florence and Paris.

Charles Hiram Randall of Los Angeles, representing the Ninth California District in Congress, and the first candidate of the Prohibition Party to be elected to that body, has had the satisfaction of having his bill to forbid the transportation of periodicals containing liquor advertisements reported favorably to the House by the Committee on Post Offices. Mr. Randall is the son of a clergyman in Nebraska. He was educated in the public schools of that State. Journalism has been his calling, first in Nebraska, where he has been editor and owner of independent weeklies, and more recently in Los Angeles, Cal., as editor of the Highland Park Herald. His interest in civic affairs of the city always has been keen, and he has served on important municipal commissions. After one term as a member of the State Legislature, he was summoned to make the run for Congress; and, with the support of Democrats, Prohibitionists and Independents, he won. Naturally, in the events now shaping at Washington making for national prohibition, he is playing an important part.

The Right Hon. Sir Joseph Compton-Rickett, M. P., who has just been appointed to the position of British Paymaster-General, has been Liberal member for the Osgoldcross Division of Yorkshire since 1906. Educated at King Edward VI School, Bath, Sir Joseph is a prominent Free Churchman. He was president of the National Council of Evangelical Free Churches last year, and has written several books on theological subjects. Sir Joseph, who represented Scarborough in the House of Commons from 1895 to 1906, has been interested in various commercial undertakings.

Herman Louis Spahr, United States Consul at Montevideo, Uruguay, who has resigned his post to take up residence in New York City to promote Pan-American reciprocal trade, is a native of Macon, Ga., who, graduating at the University of California, and later studying at the University of Leipzig and the University of Chicago, practiced law for a season. Later he entered the teaching profession, and held chairs in the University of South Carolina and the University of Oklahoma. In 1906 he entered the consular service and went to Breslau, Germany, where he remained until 1914, when he was transferred to Montevideo.

COAL AND CAR INQUIRY  
CHICAGO, Ill.—The coal and car shortage throughout the country will be the subject of an investigation to be started here today. The Interstate Commerce Commission, United States District Attorney Clyde and the State Public Utilities Commission will cooperate in the inquiry.

Chicago is to be headquarters of this nation-wide investigation. Special Assistant Attorney-General Anderson and Myron H. Walker, District Attorney of Grand Rapids, conferred with members of the two utilities bodies here today over details of the probe.

CLEVELAND, O.—A score of presidents of local coal firms opened their books to Government investigators today who are inquiring into the high prices of staples. The Government inquiry will continue probably two weeks and will include butter, eggs and other necessities.

PRESIDENT AIDS FUND  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson has sent a check for \$2500 to Treasurer Marsh of the Democratic National Committee as his contribution toward meeting the deficit in the committee's campaign fund.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND  
Subscriptions to the New England Belgian relief fund during the past week bring the total to \$201,174.22, an increase of \$8,239.68 over the previous week's figures.

## NEWSPAPER MEN RECEIVED BY THE PRESIDENT

Mr. Wilson Replies to Questions and Gives Views on Matters Before the Country

President Wilson did not commit himself as to universal military training, but withheld judgment until a definite plan should be presented, the idea not being fully worked out in the Chamberlain Bill, he intimated. The idea of universal training is good enough, he believes, although he does not consider that the plan for the National Guard, as changed by recent legislation, has yet been sufficiently tried out to consider it to have failed. As to a federalizing railroad control, the President has not yet expressed an opinion, and, as on other questions of railroad policy, it may be inferred, is awaiting the report of the Newlands Commission.

The prospective deficit in National revenues as estimated on the basis of prospective expenditures was brought up, but the President expressed no views as to new sources of revenue. His opinion is that, in general, only temporary and extraordinary projects, such as the Panama Canal, and not permanent expenses, should be met by issues of bonds.

The President was in excellent humor from first to last of the half hour or so during which he answered the questions put to him by one and another of some 50 newspaper men present. His first remark, as he looked over the large group as he looked to war strength. Another ripple of laughter followed the President's laconic comment that it was interesting, when told that the Immigration Bill had passed by a two-thirds vote, carrying, in changed form, a literacy test which caused the vetoing of one immigration bill by President Wilson.

## CONFERENCE OF GOVERNORS HEAR WATERWAYS PLAN

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A waterway from the Lakes to the Gulf and the National Guard were the subjects considered at the last session of the conference of governors here Saturday. Governor Dunne of Illinois, who presented the case for the waterways project, said that it was his opinion that railroad influence, and the activity of private interests which seek to get large tracts of land drained at public expense, are behind the injunction proceedings which have been interposed to delay the construction of an eight-foot-deep waterway to connect with the Mississippi.

This will give a channel of that depth 1600 miles long, between Chicago and New Orleans. After hearing General Mann of the War Department tell of the service of the National Guard and the department's conclusions therefrom, Governor Manning of South Carolina expressed the opinion that "the National Guard is doomed." Governor Dunne, Governor-elect Goodrich and Governor Manning each paid tribute to the excellence of the experience of the guard on the border and to the benefit to individuals therefrom. But Governor Manning stated that, from the resignations he had received from business and professional men who could not afford the financial sacrifice which they had been called upon to make by their service in the guard, he did not believe that the organization could be made effective hereafter.

Former Governor Walsh of Massachusetts brought up the point of the long term of service for which guardsmen must now enlist—three years' active and three years' reserve duty—as a serious obstacle to getting further enlistment, which General Mann admitted were being secured only in small numbers. It was agreed, as mentioned by former Governor Walsh, that the \$50 a year to be paid to guardsmen would considerably augment enlistments, especially in industrial localities.

The governors, governors-elect and former governors, with their wives and others here at the conference, were guests Saturday afternoon of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., which took the party down the Potomac to Mt. Vernon. Most of the conference members left Saturday night for their homes.

## NEW YORK TELLS WHY SHE SHOULD KEEP MAIL TUBES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The issue of Greater New York, the bulletin of the Merchants Association, published today, devotes much space to the proposal of the Postmaster-General to abolish the pneumatic mail tube service in other cities and curtail it in New York. Heading the article is this argument against the postmaster's plan.

"The cost to the Government of the pneumatic tube service in New York City is less than \$500,000 a year. The postal receipts from the various post offices in New York City are \$36,904,304 a year and the expenditures are \$14,363,147, so that the city contributes to the post office income a surplus of \$22,541,157 above receipts. Business men of this city contend that in view of this fact, if for no other reason, they are justly entitled to every facility which will promote movement of mail."

Then follows a statement of reasons why the tubes should not be abolished, in which it is said: "It is the pneumatic tube alone that makes possible the prompt movement of local mail and its receipt by the addressee on the day on which it is mailed."

## BY OTHER EDITORS

Setting Free the Food  
THE OKLAHOMAN—We don't need an embargo. What we need is a legal explosive that will break open the storage vaults of the food speculators.

What Is the Opposition?  
BUFFALO EXPRESS—George W. Perkins, chairman of the commission which Governor Whitman has appointed to study the food problem and recommend remedial legislation, has tried for two years to get the Legislature to enact a law which will enable New York to establish its own market system. This proposition, familiarly known as the Perkins plan, has been twice defeated in committee. According to the New York Tribune, when Mr. Perkins announced a few days ago that he would ask the Legislature again to pass this bill, one of the New York members said that Mr. Perkins would be opposed by "powerful and sinister" influences. Only an emergency message from the Governor, he added, would bring about the enactment of the law. We do not know what the Perkins plan is, but we do know that "powerful and sinister" influences should not of themselves be permitted to kill any bill that was ever introduced. The presumption is that a plan which Mr. Perkins and his associates had carefully worked out would be practicable, even if it were going considerably farther in the line of paternalism than New York City has ever gone. But whatever the plan, let the people know what "powerful and sinister" influences are opposed to this proposition for helping them. The public will be able to judge as to their character and how they should be regarded.

Revival of Debating,  
PITTSBURGH POST—Teams of Pittsburgh Boy Scouts have been debating with Cleveland Scouts for the championship of the two cities. Now comes announcement that student bodies of our high schools have organized the Pittsburgh Interscholastic Debating League to give the students an opportunity to compete in debate for a handsome trophy offered by the Pittsburgh Alumni Association of the Ohio Wesleyan University. The value of debating to the young, sprouting them in public speaking, is well known. The wonder is that there has not been greater resort to it. The "speaking bee" is another thing of educational value, and it is gratifying that there have been signs lately of a revival for it. Help them along. Debates and spelling bees would be of particular value in promoting interest in Pittsburgh's community center work. Not only would they be helpful to the young, but they might turn their elders to a wider discussion of civic questions.

Make the Cave a Park  
LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL—Mammoth Cave should be made a national park. Now is a good time to take the necessary action. The Federal Government should be able to acquire the property upon reasonable terms. The management of the cave has been such as to show that an adequate hotel will not be built at once. If at all. But even if it is the intention of the managers of the estate to replace the hotel that has been burned, the history of the cave as a private property is a history of failure to induce the number of visitors which the importance and interest of the natural wonder warrants. As a national park, improved by good roads, provided with a good hotel, Mammoth Cave would be seen by ten times as many persons as it is under present conditions.

RAILROAD POINTS  
The Boston & Maine will attach special equipment to the St. John express from North Station at 7:30 o'clock tonight for a large party of lumbermen en route to Greenville Junction, Maine.

The Boston & Albany train and engine crews operated New York via Springfield trains through to New Haven yesterday to avoid detention to the schedule by changing at Springfield.

David Pursell of pneumatic tower No. 1, South Station is spending the leave of absence at Newport News, Va.

The New Haven inaugurated today a special Adams Express Company train which leaves South Station at 8:15 a. m. for Middlebury.

Samuel Crusher, foreman of the Boston & Maine road's flying squadron bridge crew, has a pile driver and derrick car in service at South Lowell for the purpose of rushing to completion the third track bridge over the Concord River.

The passenger department of the Boston & Albany will provide special service from South Station at 9:40 o'clock tonight for the accommodation of members of the Wellesley Club en route to Wellesley Hills and Wellesley.

The construction department of the terminal division, Boston & Maine, has a bridge crew with derrick car installing 200 feet of new timbers in Charles river trestle opposite electro pneumatic tower A.

A special Boston & Albany refrigerator equipped train loaded with poultry for the Boston market arrived at South Station this morning from northern New York State points.

One hundred Pomfret School students, occupying special New Haven parlor cars, arrived at the South Station at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon.

WEST ROXBURY FORUM  
Mrs. Julius Andrews, recently appointed to the advisory board of the Massachusetts Prison Bureau by Governor McCall, was the chief speaker at the West Roxbury Forum last evening. Mrs. Andrews spoke on "Massachusetts Courts and Prisons in Relation to Prison Reform."

## ARGUMENTS IN FALL RIVER FARE CASE ARE BEGUN

Counsel for Company Says Six Fares for Twenty-Five Cents Is Against Public Policy

Arguments on the petition of the Bay State Street Railway Company to withdraw the present fare of six rides for 25 cents in the Fall River district and to establish a straight five-cent fare were begun before the Public Service Commission today. The petition is opposed by the city government of Fall River.

According to a ruling of Chairman Macleod the legal aspects of the agreement between the company and the city were not argued. Samuel H. Pillsbury, counsel for the company, opened the case for the Bay State with statements to the effect that the revenue was not sufficient for the service rendered and therefore, in the opinion of the company, the present fare is unreasonable.

He declared that it was against public policy to continue the present fare in Fall River, as it was the only district having that rate. He also questioned the legality of continuing such a rate on the ground that it was discriminatory as regards other districts.

Robert M. Feustel, the expert who prepared the original valuation and fare zones sought by the company in the general rate case hearing, took the stand and presented an exhibit of his findings in the Fall River district and the methods by which those findings were reached.

Details in the exhibit showed that for the year ending June 30, 1916, passenger revenue amounted to \$679,629.60, miscellaneous revenue to \$46,900.26, giving a gross revenue of \$726,529.86. The physical investment in property was placed at \$2,888,019 and working capital at \$0,783, a total investment of \$2,968,802.

Mr. Feustel declared that the operating expenses for the year amounted to \$481,983.15. Taxes amounting to \$39,783.18 were paid to the city of Fall River, and the depreciation was placed at \$57,069. The total expenditures amounted to \$778,835.33, leaving a net revenue of \$147,694.53 or 4.97 per cent on the investment.

In answer to a question by Commissioner Eastman, Mr. Feustel said that such a return was not considered a good investment in view of the fact that the company operated 15 miles of track and 525 cars daily, employed 1200 men, and made the necessary new outlays of capital.

He said that the company expected to receive additional revenue amounting to \$75,000 if the change in fare was allowed.

The company's case closed with the examination of Mr. Feustel by Israel Brayton, president of the Fall River Chamber of Commerce.

Mayor Kay took the stand and said that the expert employed by the city was prepared to show that the company was earning a dividend of 7 per cent on the lines in the Fall River district and further dividends were possible by improvements in management.

President Thomas O'Donnell of the Fall River Central Labor Union said the increase in fare, if granted, would cost each workman \$36.50 a year. He asked for workmen's tickets at certain hours provided the commission discontinued the present fare.

## MOTION PICTURE MEN OBJECTED TO PAYING TAX

ALBANY, N. Y.—The New York Civic League will make another attempt at the coming session of the Legislature to obtain a law for the censorship by the State of motion pictures. Governor Whitman was severely criticized during the recent campaign by advocates of censorship because he vetoed a bill of that kind passed by the last Legislature. The argument of picture men was that the tax imposed would have forced the theaters to increase the price of admission from 5 to 10 cents. It was contended by the other side that the tax would not have amounted to more than a tenth of a cent on each admission, although it would have yielded the State a revenue of \$1,000,000 a year.

The real reason for disapproval of the bill by the Governor is said to have been the provision placing appointment of the three censors with the State Board of Regents—the heads of the State Education Department. This was done to remove censorship from partisan politics, as well as upon the theory that the censoring of films was essentially a question of education and should be in charge of the department. Friends of the legislation are now said to be so eager for it that they are willing to amend the bill so that the Governor shall have appointment of the censors. The Civic League is preparing to fight all attempts to open these theaters on Sundays.

SYNAGOGUE CELEBRATION  
The three-day celebration of the tenth anniversary of the dedication of the synagogue of the Adath Jeshurun congregation, Blue Hill Avenue, Roxbury, was closed with exercises last night. David A. Lourie presided and among the speakers were Nathan Pinnansky, president of the congregation; A. C. Ratschke, president of the Federated Jewish Charities of Boston; Rabbi Joseph Kovits of Elizabeth, N. J.; Prof. M. M. Kalan of New York and Rabbi Harry Levi of Temple Israel, Commonwealth Avenue.

## THE NEIGHBORHOOD

The Civic Service House announces three community plays from Anderson, Grimm and Perrault to be presented by the children of the North Bennet Street Industrial School, Hull Street Mission, the Children's House of North End Union, and the Boston Music School Settlement on the afternoons of Dec. 22, 27 and 29. The plays are "The Song in the Heart," adapted from the "Three Spinners"; "The Goblin and the Huckleberry Jam," adapted from Anderson's "The Nis at the Huckleberry"; and the "Three Wishes" adapted from Perrault's version of that tale. The first arrangements are by Augusta Stevenson, the last by Constance Mackay. The three may well be called community plays, for only children of the immediate neighborhood will take part; even the musicians will be furnished by neighborhood houses, the Boston Music School Settlement providing the instrumentalists and the Children's House the chorus. The North Bennet School is giving the hall and lending most of the properties, and neighborhood people are helping with the costumes. The plays will be given under the direction of Mrs. Bertha Papazian of the Civic Service House. The outside assistance comes from the Red Stocking committee, which is furnishing the money for the costumes, and from the girls of the Garland School, who have volunteered to make the costumes for one entire cast.

Mrs. Glendower Evans spoke at Denison House yesterday afternoon on the subject, "War and What to Do About It." The Denison House directors held a business meeting this afternoon. On Thursday three Wellesley students, Miss Florence Glover, Miss Florence Skinner, Miss Margaret Wilson, are coming to the settlement to spend the holidays and get acquainted with social service work.

Tonight the older members of Robert Gould Shaw House and the officers of the dancing classes give a party at Longfellow Hall. Miss Mabel C. Bragg will tell stories at a party Wednesday night, and on Thursday afternoon the Portia Club will entertain the girls with a play.

Many of the settlements are having a series of parties for their clubs this week and next. Some of those making a specialty of parties are the Frances E. Willard Settlement, Dorchester House, Roxbury Neighborhood House, Hale House and Cambridge Neighborhood House. Dorchester House will have at the Wednesday evening party a program furnished by Joseph Campbell and Miss Georgia Shafer, teacher of dramatics. Friday evening Cambridge Neighborhood House will have festivities for the neighborhood around an illuminated tree in the yard. A masque will be given by some of the boys, and music furnished by a quartet from Harvard College and a group of trumpeters from the settlement band. Afterwards the quartet and some of the children will go to the Roberts school evening center to sing carols.

Twenty girls from the Ruggles Street Neighborhood House and Cottage Place Neighborhood House took part in a presentation of "The Birds' Christmas Carol" given at Norfolk House Saturday night under the direction of Miss Sylvia Sherman. Part of the play will be repeated at the Roberts School Evening Center in Cambridge on Friday night. Tonight at a no-license rally to be held at Ruggles Street Neighborhood House the speaker will be Courtney Daylor. At an entertainment to be given Wednesday afternoon the play of "Every Child," written by Miss Sherman, will be presented by a group of girls.

Hale House is planning an exhibit to be held at Parker Memorial on the afternoon of Dec. 27 for the younger members of the settlement and later for the older members. This settlement series of parties will include one for children who do not belong to any neighborhood house. Open house will be kept Dec. 30 for the older boys and girls.

A conference of day nursery directors and matrons of Greater Boston will be held at Cottage Place Neighborhood House Wednesday afternoon. In the evening at the meeting of the Civic Club an illustrated lecture on "England and Scotland" will be given by Emily Goldsmith. Thursday evening there will be a supper and tree for the nursery children followed that evening and the next afternoon and evening by parties for the clubs and classes.

## BIG FUND TO HELP EUROPE PROPOSED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Frederick C. Walcott of New York, who recently investigated conditions in Poland and Belgium for the Rockefeller Foundation, told a number of senators and representatives, who met Sunday night at the home of Miss Mabel Boardman of the Red Cross, that a fund of \$500,000,000 collected in this country and offered for relief of non-combatants in Europe, would be a powerful peace influence at this time. Since 1914 the estimated aggregate income of the United States has been \$80,000,000,000, he said, and the combined offerings for war sufferers has amounted to \$40,000,000, or one-twentieth of 1 per cent of the income.

## BUILDING LABORERS UNION

Building Laborers Union, Local 209 and 223, has its new scale ready for presentation to the contractors. The new scale, according to the report of the special committee, will call for 47½ cents an hour for mason tenders on construction work and 45 cents for excavation work, with time and a half for overtime. Under present conditions these prices are 40 and 37½ cents an hour respectively.

FOSS TABLET IS SET UP  
A bronze tablet to Sam Walter Foss, author of "The House by the Side of the Road" has been set up in the Somerville Library, of which he was librarian from 1898 to 1911. The tablet is 20 inches high and five feet long with a life-sized medallion in the center. On either side are inscriptions as it on manuscript. One of the inscriptions is a stanza from the aforementioned poem.

## ST. LOUIS ASKS FIVE SEATS ON RAILWAY BOARD

Other Changes in City Transportation Regulations Proposed by Aldermanic Committee on Public Utilities

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The Star states that the counter proposition of the city of St. Louis to the United Railways' plan for an adjustment of the mill tax and a 31-year extension of its franchises will be a demand that the city be admitted to partnership in the profits of the company and have general control over the service and operation of the company. Five seats on the United Railways' board of directors will be asked for.

The counter proposition was formulated and adopted by the Committee on Public Utilities of the Board of Aldermen and will be submitted to the joint committee composed of city officials and representatives of the street railways company at a meeting to be held in the near future.

The plan further contemplates that the city extend all franchises for a period of 25 years, but only upon condition that all "water" be squeezed out of the securities through a fair valuation and the earnings of the company on this valuation be limited to a reasonable return.

The surplus earnings above this return, the city's proposition provides, shall be divided between the city and the company. At least a part of this shall be used in the following manner:

A. For extension and improvement of present service.  
B. To accumulate funds for a subway.  
C. To provide a fund for the purchase of the property by the city.  
D. To accomplish the reduction of fares.

E. To provide a profit-sharing plan for the employees of the company.

In order that the above provisions shall be complied with, the proposition provides that the Director of Public Utilities shall have general control over the service and operation of the company and that the city shall have five members on the board of directors of the company as follows: The Mayor, comptroller and three other representatives of the city. The board shall be limited to 13 members, the city provides.

Provision also is made as to the manner in which the company's books and accounts shall be kept and it is stipulated that all expense incurred by the city in connection with the affairs of the company shall be paid by the company and charged to operating expenses.

The city's plan provides that the \$1,500,000 mill tax and accrued interest up to Dec. 31, 1916, shall be paid in a few annual installments and that the mill tax shall continue until the new franchise is effective. No provision is made for a future mill tax under the franchise because it is thought under the partnership plan as outlined, no tax of this nature would be necessary.

The plan, as outlined by the Public Utilities Committee, is along the lines of adjustment of traction problems recently adopted by Minneapolis, Minn., and Kansas City, Mo., which had been in part modeled after the solution of the Chicago surface line franchise extensions which have been in successful operation since 1907 and have earned the city of Chicago \$18,000,000.

Richard McCulloch, president and general manager of the United Railways Company, said, in a recent interview, that he liked the principle of the division of profit between the city and the company, because the result of this partnership would insure a better understanding and cooperation between the two.

## NEW PROVINCIAL MUNICIPAL BOARD URGED IN CANADA

TORONTO, Ont.—A movement for a provincial Department of Municipal Affairs was endorsed by a large gathering of business men and representative citizens from adjoining counties at London, Ont., recently, says the Globe. The gathering included County Councilors, Board of Trade members and others interested in municipal government from Middlesex, Oxford, Perth, Elgin, Essex and Lambton, who were the guests of the London Board of Trade.

The meeting was addressed by Thomas Adams, the town planning expert of the Conservation Commission. Without reflection upon the department intelligence of the Provincial Government, he urged the necessity of a separate department that would employ experts to deal with municipal problems. He was satisfied the Ontario Government would proceed with the plan with a little urging. He also showed the advantage of municipalities joining together in town-planning schemes, and advocated legislation to permit of the regulation of town development. The address was informative and stimulating.

FOSS TABLET IS SET UP  
A bronze tablet to Sam Walter Foss, author of "The House by the Side of the Road" has been set up in the Somerville Library, of which he was librarian from 1898 to 1911. The tablet is 20 inches high and five feet long with a life-sized medallion in the center. On either side are inscriptions as it on manuscript. One of the inscriptions is a stanza from the aforementioned poem.



## CHARTERS ARE ISSUED TO NEW CORPORATIONS

Certificates to Do Business Given by Massachusetts Commissioner in Wide Variety of Enterprises

Certificates of incorporation were issued in the past week to the following Massachusetts corporations:

Bellows Falls Skirt Company of Boston—Incorporators, Samuel Bergson, Florence A. Cleary, Harry Bergson; women's wearing apparel; \$50,000.

Mystery Island Company, Boston—Incorporators, M. Wood, Jacob C. Rogers, Edward C. Mason and others; real estate; \$25,000.

Narragansett Fur Picking Company, Fall River—Incorporators, John T. Barton, Henry F. Nickerson; \$10,000.

Laliberte Construction Company, Holyoke; Orien A. Laliberte, Valere S. Laliberte and others; \$15,000.

American Tie Plate Company, Boston; Eugene H. Taylor, Charles Leighton, Frank E. Johnson; \$100,000.

Arcostook Pulp & Paper Company, Boston; Phillips Ketchum, Stafford F. Johnson, Eugene T. Connolly; \$500,000.

Worcester Brook Company, Worcester; George L. Baldwin, Frank H. Robison, Isaac MacLean; \$50,000.

The New England Fireproof Construction Company, Boston; Robert M. Dobbins, T. Bradley Luce, G. Bertram Washburn; \$150,000.

Gorton-Pew Fisheries Company, Gloucester; John J. Pew, Benjamin A. Smith, Thomas J. Carroll; \$2,000,000.

Hub Merchandise Clearing House, Inc., Boston; Ignatz Klein, Saul Brenner, Annie Klein, Rebecca M. Brenner; \$20,000.

Massachusetts Profit Sharing Plan, Inc., Boston; Leon J. Barrett, Benjamin B. Snow, George H. Collett and others; \$10,000.

E. S. Hill & Co., Inc., Salem; Eilon S. Hill, Charles Nichols, Paul I. Gulesian; boxes; \$10,000.

Hildreth Granite Company, Boston; Herbert E. Fletcher, Thomas Lahey, Edward L. Kittredge; \$150,000.

Cordingley, John P., Kirby, Olan E., P. Cordingley, Claude H. Ketchum and others; woolen goods; \$100,000.

Springfield-Cambridge Realty Company, Springfield; John P. Kirby, Olan E. Doty, G. Marston Leonard, Edward Hadding; \$200,000.

Pantoussis Grill & Hotel Company, Boston; Harold D. Appollonio, Francis M. Phelan, Frederick M. Crowley; \$50,000.

Winner Photoplay Company, Worcester; Frederick D. Raymond, Roy W. Yeaton, Jack R. de Russis; \$50,000.

People's Ice Company of Marlborough; John B. Girouard, Estella G. Girouard and others; \$10,000.

The Mene Achard School for Girls, Inc., Clara C. Achard, Leland A. Arnold, Griswold Stowe; \$100,000.

Mutual Investment Company, Boston; Frank W. Massell, Samuel Rosenthal, Herman Cohen, James Petkun, Abram Salter; \$35,000.

## ALBERT SPALDING AND JOHN POWELL

Albert Spalding, violinist, and John Powell, pianist, in concert under the auspices of the department of music of Harvard University, in aid of French musicians, Copley Theater, evening of December 17. The program: Sonata in D, Handel, Mr. Spalding; Sonata "Appassionata," Beethoven, Mr. Powell; "Toujours Deluge," Saint-Saens; "Moto Perpetuo," Burleigh; "Alabama," Spalding, Mr. Spalding; Nocturne, F. major, Chopin, Mr. Powell; Nocturne, F. minor, Chopin, Mr. Powell; Hungarian dance, No. 1, Brahms; "Abendlied," Schumann; polonaise in D, Wieniawski, Mr. Spalding; "Carnaval," Mr. Powell.

A concert by Mr. Powell and Mr. Spalding jointly is of far more significance than its purely local and transient purpose as a benefit in aid of French musicians. It has more significance even than a means of furnishing a very pleasing evening's entertainment. Its chief place in musical history lies in the fact that it may be taken as an expression of America's musicality. The charge has been brought against this country that so far at least as musicians go, there must be a dependence on the older world. Mr. Spalding and Mr. Powell are refutations of this charge. Both are typical examples of the sane, well schooled and devoted artists of the younger generation. Both have not only technical ability but are composers as well. Both having the choice of a comparatively easy life in business, chose the hardships of an artistic career. Both having received all the advantages possible in the way of instruction, have devoted themselves to the development of their individual talents. Both stand as the early fruitage of the rapidly developing American music appreciation.

Mr. Spalding played, as always, with impeccable technique and a marvelously warm sweet tone. In a program of popular and familiar numbers he ventured wisely and rightly to place his own "Alabama." This piece may justly be regarded as typical of the American feeling for which Mr. Spalding stands. It is characteristic and pleasing and at the same time not at all trite. By way of balance in the classical the Handel sonata stood out as an admirably restrained bit of musical feeling.

Mr. Powell is becoming noted as an interpreter of Schumann. He feels and can give expression to the delicacy and whimsical touches which characterize Schumann's music. So in this program Mr. Powell saved his best work for the Schumann "Carnaval." This was probably not a matter of calculation but of instinctive preference, for it is not Mr. Powell's custom nor desire to slight any part of his work. Therefore the Beethoven "Appassionata" sonata was played with careful vigor and songful stress and the Chopin group received its due sentiment.

A small audience was justly and vigorously appreciative of the entertainment.

## MUSIC WORK IN BOSTON'S NORTH END NEEDS HELP

The People's Orchestra of the Boston Music School Settlement will hold its sixth annual concert at Jordan Hall, Wednesday evening, Feb. 21. The soloist will be Hans Ebbell, pianist.

This announcement coming with the publication of the settlement's fifth annual report serves to call attention to one of the important activities of an institution which has just completed its most successful year. For five years under the leadership of Jacques Hoffman the People's Orchestra has evinced a remarkable enthusiasm and growth and is spoken of in the annual report as a fine example of democracy in art, being a cosmopolitan institution of amateurs.

In calling attention to the need of an adequate sum to carry into effect plans for an extension of the activities of the settlement, the report states that if the work is to grow in accordance with the actual demands of the children of the locality the settlement must receive more ample gifts than in the past, and that though the amount of joy and contentment and of ideal vision brought by the pupils into the homes of the North End cannot be computed, it is a very real factor in the wholesome growth of that part of the city.

The resources of the settlement have been taxed as never before by the increased enrollment, and the institution has been able because of the uncertainties surrounding its income to reach only a comparatively small number of the music-loving Italians and Russians of the North End.

A statement from the director, Walter R. Spalding, is to the effect that it is the privilege as well as the duty of the citizens of Boston to see that the people are not deprived of the fulfillment of their elemental desire for music, the universal language, through which are engendered more quickly and more completely than in any other way an all-embracing sympathy, and the power to take the other person's point of view. Daniel Bloomfield, associate director, states: "We know of no music school settlement in the country which is following out the same program of larger educational work," and the treasurer, Mrs. A. Lincoln Filene, points out the important part which the music school settlement is playing in the welfare of the nation by conserving the talents and ideals of the immigrant child.

## HAROLD BAUER PLAYS SCHUMANN FANTASIA

Harold Bauer, pianist—Recital of works by Schumann after Chopin; Jordan Hall, afternoon of Dec. 16. The program: Schumann, fantasia in C major, op. 17; Chopin, ballade in F major, op. 10, no. 3; Schumann, G minor; Schumann, "Papillons" and toccata; Chopin, etude in C minor, nocturne in F sharp minor and scherzo in C sharp minor.

There are pianists at whose recitals listeners get the impression that music is a remote art, an accomplishment of a richly gifted and highly trained few persons. And again, there are those before whom listeners think that music is just a ready and easy means of communication between the artist and themselves, no idea of remoteness or unusualness entering into the situation. Now, unquestionably the first kind of players have fact on their side. For a little technical inquiry will convince anybody that music is an art but unapproachable art, only three or four composers at any time reaching the summit of success and not a great many interpreters. But if the first have fact to support them, the second have something that is even better. They have what transcends fact, what makes people forget there is such a thing as fact, and what is perhaps art's best excuse for existence, namely, illusion.

Mr. Bauer may be counted a great part of the time among musicians of fact. In particular, playing the fantasia of Schumann at his second recital, he verified himself as the expert in mid-Nineteenth Century composition, the commanding expositor of thematic methods, the authoritative analyst of piano style that he has the reputation of being. He strove, apparently, to reach the mark of his former platform fame and even to go a little higher. He gave a performance which in points that concern the mechanism of the instrument and the individuality of the writer of the fantasia cannot be surpassed. And that sufficed him. He had nothing to say for himself; all was for Schumann. And as for his hearers, he was holding something up for them to marvel at. If they marveled, that experience, in turn, should suffice them.

Another artist the player became at two places in his program. In the A flat ballade of Chopin, he ceased to be a pianist of fact and became in a rare way a pianist of illusion. And in the "Papillons" of Schumann, he became one who uses his art wholly to voice the sentiment of his audience, talking not to his hearers but for them. Here he achieved that most difficult of all interpretative feats, the illusion of the humorous, his work amounting almost to a discovery, as formerly in certain music of Bach.

Few are the composers who can make music laugh, and very few are those who can make it show the half curl of the lip which is the laugh of half comedy. Perhaps no writer after the men of the Eighteenth Century ever did it so well as Schumann; and "Papillons" as Mr. Bauer has found, is one of his most brilliant comedy efforts. An incomparably faithful student of Schumann, the pianist has searched out the quality of social laughter in the composer, along with all the dryer ones. This he presents with the illusion of one speaking the thoughts of his house; with the charm, moreover, of one happening to think of what to say then and there for the first time.

## COMMUNITY CHORUS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The season of 1916-17 has imparted new life to the community singing movement in the District of Columbia, a movement which has progressed haltingly though surely from a humble beginning which dates back fully 30 years.

For the first time, perhaps, in Washington's history as a city, community singing has been placed on a firm footing and has been made accessible to all classes. The program for the present season includes a great community concert to be given some time during January. It is announced, as well as an operative production of rather pretentious proportions, which is scheduled for the following May.

Earlier movements toward the formation of community choral societies in the District of Columbia have felt the ill effects of faction-rivalry and class exclusion, and it is probably due to these unfortunate elements that the choral idea, as applied to the whole community, has been handicapped in its growth. At this time, however, an independent group of musicians, having at heart the interests of all, has launched a class of more than 100 singers, which gives promise of forming the nucleus of a permanent community chorus.

To Albert W. Harned, a local musician, much of the credit for the upbuilding of a real community singing group in Washington should be given. "There will be no effort to hinder the growth of a secondary organization," said Mr. Harned to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "If the new organization is based on sound ideas and is filling a public need, it will live and should not be hampered. If it fails to satisfy or even to meet this demand, it will not survive. Should it grow into a flourishing organization later, there is little doubt that it will affiliate with other singing groups of the same type."

Fully 30 years ago, the community singing idea made its appeal to Washington in the form of chorus organizations which would participate at the inaugural ceremonies of a President. These singing groups, at that time, however, were organized solely with one specific event in mind and not with the idea of forming a permanent community choral group.

Within a few years of this beginning other groups were started with the purpose of participating in community Christmas celebrations, in front of the Capitol building. These organizations, too, had but the one idea and disbanded as soon as their immediate purposes were attained. Not until 1915 was there an organized attempt at the formation of a community singing society which would be free from class restrictions. There had been started, in the interval of 30 years mentioned, a number of small singing groups of an altogether restricted membership. Membership in these organizations was usually by invitation and invitations were not made general in the community. A lamentable class feeling likewise dominated these organizations.

The present community idea, however, was the outgrowth of a small group of school patrons and their friends, who met in one of the public schools. So successful was this small but democratic organization that it was decided to enlarge the membership and convert the class into a singing society under the leadership of a musician whose interest in the idea was unquestioned.

A. W. Harned was the man selected, and today, the same organization, under the formal title of the Community Singing Society, is growing rapidly. A desire to affiliate with a group of singers is the only qualification necessary to join. Dues of 5 cents a week are collected from members, to pay such necessary expenses as the salary of an accompanist, music manuscript and the pay of the janitor of the public school in which the society meets.

The local organization's work has been indorsed not only by the Board of Education but by the District of Columbia branch of the Congress of Mothers.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Peace proposals emanating from the Teutonic Allies were responsible last week for a sharp advance in quotations for turpentine to a basis of 56 1/2 cents a gallon in New York. A steady advance has taken place in the South despite the fact that demand has been quiet on account of inventory taking, says the New York Commercial.

Rosins—The majority of traders and dealers were holding back on rosins as the anticipation of higher prices at a later date. Common to good grades of pine pitch were being firm maintained on the basis of \$6.65@6.70 per barrel and other grades were proportionately quoted.

These quotations are in graded rosins per barrel ex-yard New York: Graded B \$6.65, D \$6.70, E \$6.80, F \$6.85, G \$6.85, H \$6.90, I \$6.95, K \$7.00, M \$7.20, N \$7.35, W \$7.75 WW \$7.85.

Tar and Pitch—Sellers reported a steady demand for these products. Kiln burned grades were being held on the basis of \$9.25@9.50 per barrel and retort tar at \$9.25@9.75. Finest grades of pine pitch are held at \$5 per barrel, and other grades of pine pitch are offered at \$4@4.25 a barrel.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Saturday's naval stores market: Spirits of turpentine firm, 53@53 1/4. Rosin firm—WW \$7.20, WG \$6.95, N \$6.80, M \$6.50, K \$6.30, I \$6.25, H \$6.20, G \$6.20, F \$6.20, E \$6.15, D \$6.15, B \$6.15. Sales 2261 barrels.

PRECIOUS STONE IMPORTS  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Value of precious stones imported in October, 1916, was \$4,910,871, increasing 79 per cent over October, 1915, when total was \$2,741,695. Ten months' imports were \$44,050,000 in 1916, \$17,429,299 in 1915 and \$18,342,562 in 1914.

## TORONTO POLICY IN FINANCES TO BE IMPROVED

Recommendations by the City Treasurer for More Care in Expenditures Approved by the Board of Control

TORONTO, Ont.—Important changes in the financial policy advocated by the city treasurer in order to safeguard the credit of the city and to prevent waste of money in the carrying out of public works have been indorsed by the board of control and sent on to the council with a recommendation in favor of their adoption.

Should the council confirm the recommendation the change is expected, to have a very far-reaching effect, as it means putting into practice advice frequently offered by Mayor Church and Controller O'Neill that no works or local improvements be started until an accurate estimate of the cost has been ascertained, such estimate to include damage claims. In the past works have been carried on and the city has been mulcted for heavy damages. Under the new policy property-owners and others who consider they may have cause for complaint, or suffer loss, so that the value of their properties will be depreciated by the carrying out of the contemplated work, will be required to supply the city with details of their claims and the amount of damages expected before the work is started.

This policy is expected to put an end to costly litigation and arbitrations. City Treasurer Bradshaw also recommends that it shall apply to works that are already authorized, but not begun. Further that under no circumstances shall a contract be awarded for any important new undertaking until the necessary permanent financing required in connection therewith shall have been arranged.

Mr. Bradshaw reported that it would be necessary to provide for a loan of \$5,225,000 to enable the city to meet its obligations until the arrears of taxes and other revenues were collected. The board decided to submit the necessary by-law to authorize the raising of the money.

## HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY IN "MESSIAH"

Handel and Haydn Society, Emil Mollenhauer, conductor—One hundred and thirty-fifth performance of "The Messiah," Symphony Hall, evening of Dec. 17. Soloists: Mrs. Laura Littlefield, soprano; Mme. Christine Miller, contralto; Reed Miller, tenor; Wilfred Glenn, bass. Organist, H. G. Tucker.

There are those who look forward to the customary "Messiah" performances each holiday season, and among them are many music lovers who, not looking on the event as an observance, find in Handel's music the work of a rhythmic genius, the greatest up to his time, which bears repetition exceeding well. These attendants call this music affecting through form-significance, whereas much of Twentieth Century music, which they also hear gladly, is effective but un-affecting. They join the Bach enthusiasts in saying that what is beautiful finds its emotional response, and that which is emotional but not beautiful is of no consequence. They think that Handel might better have left some pages blank toward the end of this oratorio, but find compensation in "Surely He Has Borne Our Griefs," "For Unto Us a Child Is Born" and "His Yoke Is Easy."

The chorus under Mr. Mollenhauer has always delved for strictly musical values in this work. The relation of conductor and chorus is one of frankness and understanding, and he gets the excellent results the simple and direct conductor or pedagogue usually gets in the way of mechanical perfection, which seems to sum up the aspiration of the conductor, and therefore the society. The result was evident last night in the clear enunciation and lovely tone in the sopranos, and a rare solidity of tone in all the parts.

The chorus was often inspired and inspiring within certain bounds, as was shown in the phrasing of the last part of the chorus "We Have Turned," and his musicians have no desire to take exception to the rule of his baton. He does not allow the nature of the work to modify the musical intent implied in it, whether or not Handel placed the symbols on his manuscript.

For soloists "The Messiah" is a vocal task, and to a varied extent with four parts an interpretative problem. "Task" and "problem" are more than likely to obtrude themselves upon the hearers in many of the numbers. There are exceptions, numbers and singers, however, and Mme. Miller and the contralto airs are both exceptions. She brought a depth and fine sense to the singing of her lines that distinguished them beyond that of recent "Messiah" performances, and that with a voice hardly adequate in size to such a large hall. Mrs. Littlefield sang the soprano parts with calculated effectiveness. The Festival Orchestra players were none too elastic, but better than in past years.

## SAILINGS

Sailings announced below are subject to change or cancellation without notice, in view of the uncertainty of steamships maintaining their schedules, because of the European situation.

### TRANSATLANTIC SAILINGS

Eastbound	
Sailings from New York	
Chicago, for Bordeaux	Dec. 18
Canopic, for Naples-Genoa	Dec. 19
Giuseppe, for Naples-Genoa	Dec. 20
Adriatic, for Liverpool	Dec. 20
Norman, for Falmouth-Rotterdam	Dec. 22
Saxonia, for Liverpool	Dec. 22
Ascania, for Falmouth-London	Dec. 22
Cameronia, for Glasgow-Liverpool	Dec. 23
New York, for Liverpool	Dec. 23
Touraine, for Bordeaux	Dec. 23
Carpathia, for Falmouth-London	Dec. 26
Roma, for Lisbon-Marseilles	Dec. 27
Oscar II, for Copenhagen	Dec. 28
Patric, for Oran-Naples	Dec. 28
Ascania, for Falmouth-London	Dec. 28
Philadelphia, for Liverpool	Dec. 30
Rochambeau, for Bordeaux	Dec. 30
Ausonia, for London	Jan. 2
Eronland, for Liverpool-Rotterdam	Jan. 2
Lapland, for Liverpool	Jan. 4
Espagne, for Bordeaux	Jan. 6
Kristianfjord, for Bergen	Jan. 6
Westbound	
Sailings from Liverpool	
Southland, for Portland, Me.	Dec. 21
Tuscania, for New York	Dec. 23
Laconia, for New York	Dec. 23
Orduna, for New York	Dec. 23
Canopic, for New York	Dec. 23
Andania, for New York	Dec. 23
Laconia, for New York	Dec. 27
Feltria, for New York	Dec. 23
Pannonia, for New York	Dec. 23
Canopic, for New York	Dec. 23
Carpathia, for New York	Dec. 23
Ausonia, for New York	Dec. 23
Sailings from Glasgow	
Tuscania, for New York	Dec. 23
California, for New York	Dec. 23
Cameronia, for New York	Dec. 23
Sailings from Bordeaux	
Espagne, for New York	Dec. 23
Chicago, for New York	Dec. 23
Sailings from Rotterdam	
Ryndam, for New York	Dec. 30
Noordam, for New York	Jan. 13

### TRANS-PACIFIC SAILINGS

Westbound	
Sailings from San Francisco	
*Manoa, for Honolulu	Dec. 19
*Persia, Maru, for Hongkong	Dec. 20
*China, for Hongkong	Dec. 22
*Manila, for Hongkong	Dec. 22
*Laurine, for Honolulu	Jan. 2
*Moana, for Sydney	Jan. 3
*Korea, Maru, for Hongkong	Jan. 3
*Zenith, for Hongkong	Jan. 3
*Ventura, for Sydney	Jan. 9
*Wilhelmina, for Honolulu	Jan. 10
Sailings from Seattle and Victoria	
*Tamba, Maru, for Hongkong	Dec. 18
*Canada, Maru, for Hongkong	Dec. 22
*Zenith, for Hongkong	Dec. 22
*Jaba, Maru, for Hongkong	Dec. 20
*Yokohama, Maru, for Hongkong	Jan. 5
*Sado, Maru, for Hongkong	Jan. 7
*Tacoma, Maru, for Hongkong	Jan. 8
Sailings from Vancouver	
*Monteagle, for Hongkong	Dec. 19
*Niagara, for Sydney	Dec. 20
*Empress of Asia, for Hongkong	Dec. 28
Eastbound	
Sailings from Hongkong	
*Tenyo, Maru, for San Francisco	Dec. 19
*Empress of Russia, for Vancouver	Dec. 27
*Ecuador, for San Francisco	Jan. 3
*Nippon Maru, for San Francisco	Jan. 4
*Empress of Japan, for Vancouver	Jan. 10
*Mexico, Maru, for Seattle	Jan. 13
Sailings from Yokohama	
*Manila, Maru, for Seattle	Dec. 21
*Siberia, Maru, for San Francisco	Dec. 23
*Awa, Maru, for Seattle	Dec. 25
*Sado, Maru, for Seattle	Dec. 27
*Tenyo, Maru, for San Francisco	Dec. 30
*Empress of Russia, for Vancouver	Jan. 4
*Hawaii, Maru, for Seattle	Jan. 4
*Ecuador, for San Francisco	Jan. 12
*Nippon, Maru, for San Francisco	Jan. 15
Sailings from Honolulu	
*Laurine, from San Francisco	Dec. 19
*Ventura, for San Francisco	Dec. 19
*Great Northern, for San Francisco	Dec. 26
*Wilhelmina, for San Francisco	Dec. 27
*Zenith, for San Francisco	Dec. 27
*Manoa, for San Francisco	Jan. 2
*Siberia, Maru, for San Francisco	Jan. 2
*Makura, for Vancouver	Jan. 5
*Zenith, for San Francisco	Jan. 9
*Tenyo, Maru, for San Francisco	Jan. 9
*Matsonia, for San Francisco	Jan. 10
*Great Northern, for San Francisco	Jan. 15
Sailings from Sydney	
*Makura, for Vancouver	Dec. 21
*Sonoma, for San Francisco	Dec. 27
*Matia, for San Francisco	Dec. 28
*Carries United States mail.	

### STEAMERS DUE AT BOSTON

Today—Artemis, Copenhagen; Calmaria, Piraeus; Grekland, Gothenburg; Herminion, Cardiff; Maatsdijk, Rotterdam; Tuscan Prince, Singapore; Aragon, East Sweden; Sardinia, Glasgow; Southerndown, St. Nazaire; Danla, East Sweden; Roman Prince, Cape Town.

Dec. 19—Sagamore, Liverpool; Anglian, London.

Dec. 20—Pomeranian, Glasgow; Canadian, Liverpool.

Dec. 22—Guiana Nacional, Buenos Aires.

Dec. 23—Ganges, Havre.

Dec. 24—Ganges, Marseilles.

Dec. 25—Sabine, Cape Town.

Dec. 26—Memphis, Manchester; Pruth, Liverpool; Cloughton, London; Fort-Loe, Huelva; Newby Hall, Holo and Yokohama.

Dec. 27—Cartaginian, Glasgow.

Dec. 28—Cluny, Cape Town.

Dec. 30—Alexandra, Copenhagen; Herschel, Havre.

Dec. 31—Etonian, Liverpool.

### CHARLES O'LEARY NOW MANAGER

CHICAGO, Ill.—Charles O'Leary, formerly with the Detroit Americans, was signed here to manage the San Antonio club of the Texas League next season. O'Leary played with St. Paul in the American Association last season.

### AT THE THEATERS

Castle Square—"Pag o' My Heart."

Colony—"Ours Skinner, 8:15."

Copley—"Four Playlets, 8:10."

Keith's—"Vaudeville, 7:45."

Majestic—"Banker Bean, 8:15."

Park Square—"The Great Lover, 8:15."

Plymouth—"Somebody's Luggage, 8:15."

Shubert—"You're in Love, 8:30."

Tremont—"Betty, musical comedy, 8:15."

Willow—"The Cinderella Man, 8:15."

Matinees—Daily at Keith's 1:45; Wednesday and Saturday at Wilbur, Columbia, Majestic, Shubert, Park Square, Tremont, 2:15; Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 2:15; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Copley, 2:10.

## REAL ESTATE

The Massachusetts Realty Commercial Company sold to Samuel Bischoff the 3 1/2-story brick building, corner of Marsh Lane, North End, standing on 429 square feet of land, the total taxed value being \$18,500, of which \$17,200 applies on the land.

New Samuel Bischoff sells the above parcel in connection with other property adjoining, taking in another 3 1/2-story brick mercantile building, to Austin T. White. This latter transaction embraces 37 to 43 Union Street, corner of Marshall Street, with a total of 2459 square feet of land valued at \$71,200 and including buildings at \$73,500.

A small South End sale was made by Carrie E. Morrison, owner of a 3 1/2-story brick house and 1417 square feet of land at 462 Shawmut Avenue, corner of Cumston Place, bought by Ethel M. Allen. The total taxed value is \$6500, of which the land carries \$7500.

### DORCHESTER AND ROXBURY

William Duff has purchased some 22 lots of vacant land from Lyman D. Foster. They are located at the corner of Center and Adams streets, Dorchester, and contain a frame building valued at about \$1000. There is an area of 113,226 square feet, carrying a total assessment of \$13,000.

Papers have gone to record from John J. Dorgan to Rebecca Wasserman in the sale of a block of frame stores situated at 1065 to 1074 Dorchester Avenue, corner of Hallam Street. The 3550 square feet of land are valued at \$3100, a part of the \$1800 assessment.

An improved property situated at 23 Harold Street, near Walnut Avenue, Roxbury, has been sold by Johanna Sullivan, the owner, to Mary A. Curley. It consists of a three-story well front brick house and lot of land containing 2109 square feet, all taxed on the basis of \$6900. The land value is \$900.

### THE ROCKWOOD AT ALTON SOLD

Mrs. J. A. Stevens sold her summer hotel property known as "The Rockwood" on the Gilmanton road in the town of Alton, N. H. comprising three furnished houses with outbuildings and four acres of land. The estate was sold to John Burgess of Boston, through the hotel department of the Chapin Farm Agency.

### REAL ESTATE SUMMARY

The files of the Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk Registry of Deeds for the week ending Dec. 16, 1916:

Trans-Mort-Amount of actions gages mortgages	
Dec. 11.....	50 29 \$52,760
Dec. 12.....	103 49 448,204
Dec. 13.....	72 33 370,880
Dec. 14.....	64 24 449,200



# NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

## WEAK TONE IS DISPLAYED BY STOCK MARKET

Industrial Issues Are Pressed for Sale and Substantial Losses Are Recorded by Many — Railroad List Is Steadier

New York stock market prices showed little actual stability as a whole in the early dealings today, although a number of substantial advances over Saturday's closing figures were shown for a time. United States Steel common sold at where it closed Saturday and then declined 1½ points. Railroad were firmer at the opening but did not hold. Wheeling & Lake Erie, when issued, was strong.

International Paper common rose 1½ points, and then lost 1½ to below its previous final price. Central Leather and Cuban Cane Sugar sold up and then receded. Ohio Cities Gas gained a point.

Boston stock market prices were mixed. The list was inclined to sag. Copper Range and Swift made a show of strength, the latter advancing three points.

The New York market became weak and dull late in the first half hour. There were some big declines. Paper common, Marine preferred and Gulf common were decidedly weak.

Boston also grew heavier. Before midday losses of 2 to 6 points were sustained by the industrial. The railroads, which had displayed early strength, sagged off in sympathy, but the declines were unimportant for the most part. Some of the low-priced issues, notably Western Maryland, Wabash, Wisconsin Central and Southern Railway preferred recorded substantial net gains at midday although they had an easier tone at that time.

Maxwell was a weak feature of the New York market. It opened off ¼ at 63½ and dropped to 58 before midday. Studebaker opened unchanged at 115½ and dropped to 111½. Mexican Petroleum opened off ½ at 99 and declined more than a point further. Crucible opened up ¼ at 99 and declined nearly 3 points during the first half of the session. International Paper opened up 1¼ at 47 and declined 3 points. Marine preferred opened unchanged at 106 and dropped 3 points.

U. S. Steel opened off ¼ at 114, and after improving ½ dropped nearly 2 points before midday. Republic Steel also was weak. Gulf common opened up ½ in Boston at 128½, declined to 124 and recovered 2 points before midday. United Fruit opened up 2 points at 157, lost a point and came back to 157 during the forenoon. American Zinc, after opening up ½ at 49 declined under 47. There was a moderate recovery in the early afternoon and business then became very quiet. Osceola was a strong feature of the local market. Stocks generally were steady at the beginning of the last hour.

New York total sales, 1,054,600 shares; \$3,387,000 bonds.

**BOSTON BANK STATEMENT**  
Changes in the weekly statement of the associated national banks of Boston are:

	Dec. 16	Dec. 9	Increase
Circulation	\$6,358,000	\$6,358,000	\$0
Loans, disc and inv.	440,560,000	440,560,000	2,224,000
Indy. depts. incl. U. S.	366,561,000	366,561,000	2,417,000
Time deposits	121,753,000	121,753,000	4,860,000
Exchange clear.	24,430,000	24,430,000	40,000
Due from banks	44,406,000	44,406,000	4,465,000
Cash reserve	21,828,000	21,828,000	1,550,000
Res. in Fed. res. bank	32,253,000	32,253,000	3,272,000
Res. with other banks	30,580,000	30,580,000	2,973,000
Res. deficit	2,780,000	2,780,000	1,798,000
Exc. with res. agts.	18,241,000	18,241,000	2,849,000
Exc. with Fed. res. agts.	7,575,000	7,575,000	3,024,000

\*Decrease.

## LONDON METAL PRICES

LONDON, England — Metal prices here are: Spot copper £142 10s, unchanged; futures £136 10s, unchanged; electro 162, off £2. Sales, spot none, futures none. Spot tin £183, up 1½; futures £185, off 1½; Straits £183, off 1½; sales spot tin 45, futures 65 tons.

## NEW YORK METAL PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Metal exchange prices are: Tin, spot 42½¢; lead, spot 7½¢; Jan. 7½¢. Tin quiet, lead dull.

## WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau  
**BOSTON AND VICINITY**  
Snow, probably heavy, late tonight and Tuesday; north to northeast winds increasing to gales.

For Southern New England: Snow tonight and Tuesday, probably heavy.  
For Northern New England: Snow tonight and Tuesday, slightly warmer tonight in Vermont.

## TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. .... 17.10 a. m. .... 21  
12 noon ..... 25

## IN OTHER CITIES

Albany ..... 18  
Buffalo ..... 18  
Chicago ..... 20  
Cincinnati ..... 18  
Denver ..... 20  
Des Moines ..... 18  
Jacksonville ..... 18  
Kansas City ..... 18  
Nantucket ..... 20

## ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises ..... 7:08 a. m.  
Sun sets ..... 4:13 p. m.  
Length of day ..... 9:05 hours  
Light vehicle lamps at 4:43 p. m.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Ajax Rubber	80	81½	80	80½
Alaska Ju.	73½	73½	73½	73½
Allis-Chalm.	29½	29½	28	28
Allis-Chalm.	88	88	87½	88
Am Ag Chem.	90	90	90	90
Am Ag Chem.	102	102	102	102
Am B Sugar	98	98½	97½	98½
Am Can.	51½	52	50½	51½
Am Can pf.	109½	109½	109½	109½
Am Car Fy.	69½	69½	68½	68½
A Car Fy pf.	117½	117½	117½	117½
Am Cot Oil.	50½	50½	50½	50½
Am H & L.	13½	13½	13½	13½
Am H & L pf.	70	70	69½	69½
Am Ice Sec.	29	30½	29	30½
Am Lincsed.	19½	20	19½	19½
Am Lincsed pf.	51½	51½	51½	51½
Am Loco.	80½	80½	79	79
Am Loco pf.	106½	106½	106½	106½
Am Smeltg.	108½	108½	107½	107½
Am Smelt pf.	115½	115½	115	115
Am SSecAp.	58½	58½	58½	58½
Am SSecBp.	94½	94½	94½	94½
Am Steel Fy.	65	65	63	63
Am Sugar.	111½	112	111½	112
Am Tel & Tel.	125½	125½	125½	125½
Am T & T rts.	2	2	2	2
Am Woolen.	49	49	47½	47½
Am Wool pf.	95½	95½	95½	95½
Am Writ pf.	49	49	45½	46
Am Zinc.	46½	47½	46	46½
Am Zinc pf.	75	75	75	75
Anaconda.	88	88½	86½	87½
Assts & Real.	3½	3½	3½	3½
Atchison.	105	105	104½	105
Atchison pf.	100½	100½	100½	100½
At Gulf.	129	129	124	124
At Gulf pf.	69	69	68	68
At Coast L.	122½	123	122½	123
Bald Loco.	67½	69½	67½	68
Bald Loco pf.	100½	100½	100½	100½
Balt & Ohio.	85½	85½	85½	85½
B & Ohio pf.	74½	74½	74½	74½
Barrett Co.	157½	157½	157½	157½
Barrett Co pf.	118½	118½	118½	118½
Batholias.	13½	13½	13½	13½
Beth Steel pf.	145	145	145	145
BFGoodrich.	66½	66½	63½	63½
Brook R T.	83	83	83	83
Brown Shoe.	69	69	69	69
Burns Bros.	11	12	11	12
Burns Bros.	91	91½	91	91
Butte & Sup.	56	56	50	50
Cal Petrol.	23½	23½	23½	23½
Cal Petrol pf.	56	56½	56	56½
Can Pacific.	166	166½	166	166½
Cl Leather.	96½	96½	93½	93½
Cl Leather pf.	114½	114½	114½	114½
*Chan Motor.	103½	103½	103	103
Ches & Ohio.	67½	67½	66½	66½
CM & St Paul.	94	94	93½	93½
CM & St Paul pf.	124½	124½	124½	124½
Chi R & P.	39	39½	38½	38½
Chi R & P pf.	38½	38½	38½	38½
Chi & Alt.	23½	23½	23	23
Chi & West.	15½	15½	15	15
Chi & West pf.	43½	43½	42½	42½
Chile Cop.	26½	26½	26½	26½
Chino Cop.	58½	58½	57½	57½
Clu Penbody.	71	71	71	71
Col Fuel.	47½	47½	46½	46½
Con Can.	90½	91½	90½	91½
Con Gas.	133	133	133	133
Con Gas & El.	45½	46½	44	44½
Col So 1st pf.	58	58	58	58
Col N Ave.	54	54	54	54
Con Coal Mid.	111	111	111	111
Con Gas Balt.	15½	15½	15	15
Corn Prod.	24½	24½	23½	23½
Corn Prod pf.	110½	111½	110½	111½
Cruc Steel.	69	69	66	66½
Cub Steel pf.	114½	114½	112	112
Cub Am Sug.	200	200	200	200
Cuban CSug.	56½	56½	53½	55
Cuban CS pf.	95	95	95	95
Deere & Co.	99	99½	99	99½
Del & Huds.	149	149	149	149
Denver pf.	18½	19	18½	18½
Denver pf.	43½	44	43½	44
Det Edison.	147	147	147	147
Det Ry Rys.	124	125	124	125
Driggs-Sea.	60	60	50	50
Erie.	37½	37½	36½	37½
Erie pf.	51½	51½	51½	51½
Erie 2d pf.	42	42½	42	42½
FM & S pf.	43	43	43	43
Gen Electric.	173	173	171½	171½
G Motors pf.	118	118	117½	117½
Granby Min.	90	90	90	90
Gr Nor Ore.	40½	40½	39½	40
Gr Nor pf.	116½	117½	116½	117½
Green Can.	46	46	45½	45½
Harv Cor.	83	87	83½	85½
Harv of N.J.	121½	123½	121½	123½
Ill Central.	106½	106½	106	106
Inspiration.	59½	59½	58	59
Int Ag Corp.	19	19	18½	18½
Int Con Cor.	16½	17½	16½	17½
Int C Con pf.	72½	72½	72½	72½
Int Mer Mar.	37½	37½	34½	36
Int Mer Mar pf.	106	106	104	103
In Nickel Ct.	43½	44½	43½	44
In Paper.	47	47	43	45
In Paper pf.	104	108	104	106½
Kan City So.	27½	27½	26½	27
Kayser.	111½	111½	105	105
Kelley Tires.	67½	67½	67½	67½
Kenne Co.	47½	48	47½	47½
Laclede Gas.	114½	115	114½	115
Laclede Steel.	90½	91	87½	88
LE & W pf.	27½	27½	27½	27½
Lee R & T Cl.	34	34	32½	33
Lehigh Val.	81½	81½	80½	80½
Louis & N.	134	134	134	134
Mackay pf.	65½	65½	65½	65½
Max Motor.	63½	63½	58	58
Maxwell pf.	73	73½	71	71
Maxwell 2d pf.	43½	43½	40	40
Mex Petrol.	99	100½	97½	99½

Miami ..... 40½  
M & S L New ..... 30½  
MSP & SSM ..... 120

Mo K & T	123½	123½	12	12
Mo K & T pf.	25	24½	23½	23½
Mo Pacific	19½	19½	19½	19½
Mo Pac Cl.	19½	19½	19	19½
Mo Pac wif.	35½	37	35½	36
Mo Pac wif p.	62	63	62	63½
Mon Power.	104	104½	104	104½
Nat Lead	63	63	61½	61½
Nat Enamel	33½	33½	31½	32½
Nevada Con.	26½	26½	25	25½
NOT & M.	25	25½	25	25½
NY A Brake	152	152	150	150
NY Central.	106	106½	105½	105½
NY C & S L.	40½	40½	40½	40½
NY N H & H.	55	55½	54½	55½
N & W.	137	137½	136½	137
N & W pf.	85½	85½	85½	85½
*North Am.	70½	71	70	70
North Pac.	110½	110½	110	110½
O Cities Gas	104	104	102½	103½
Ont Silver	64	74	64	74
O & W.	32½	32½	31½	31½
Owens BotM.	97½	98	97½	98
Pacific Mail.	23½	23½	22½	22½
Penn	56½	56½	56½	56½
Peoples Gas.	106	106	106	106
Phila Co.	42½	42½	42½	42½
PittsCoalctf.	45½	46½	44½	44½
PittsSteelpf.	101½	101½	101½	101½
Pressed St.	76½	76½	75½	76½
Quicksilver	24	24	23½	24
Ray Con.	28½	28½	27½	28
Reading	109½	109½	107½	108
Repub I & S.	81½	81½	78½	79½
Rep & S pf.	107	107	107	107
Rumely.	20½	21½	20½	21½
Rumelypf.	39½	40½	39½	40
Ry Steel Sp.	54½	54½	53½	53½
Ry Steel pf.	101½	101½	101½	101½
Seab A L.	19	19½	18	18
Seab A L pf.	41½	41½	40	40
Sbd A L pf ctf	37½	37½	37½	37½
S-Roebuck.	22½	23	22½	23
Shatt Arl.	28	28	27	27½
Sloss Shef.	66½	66½	65½	65½
So Pacific.	98½	98½	98½	98½
So Ry.	36½	36½	35½	35½
So Ry pf.	72½	74	72	72
Std Mill.	99	99	99	99
St L & S W.	28	28½	28	29½
St L & S W pf.	31	31½	31	32½
St L & S W pf.	55	57	55	57
Studebaker	115½	115½	111½	112½
Stutz Motor	56½	56½	56½	56½
Texas Co	200	207	198½	203½
Texas Co rts.	24½	26½	24½	25½
Texas Pac.	21½	21½	20½	20½
Third Ave.	50½	50½	49½	49½
TSL & W.	12	12	12	12
TSL & W ctf.	11	11	11	11
Union B & P.	12½	12½	12½	12½
U B & P new.	99½	99½	99½	99½
Union Pac.	146½	146½	145½	146
Union Pac pf.	84½	84½	84½	84½
United Fruit.	157	157	156½	156½
UnkrySF.	12½	12½	12	12
US C I P.	23½	23½	23	23½
US C I P pf.	60	60	60	60½
US Realty	30½	30½	30½	30½
US R & R.	1½	1½	1	1
US R & R pf.	1½	1½	1	1
US Rubber.	65	66½	65	65½
US S & R.	68½	68½	65½	66½
US Steel.	114	114½	112½	112½
US Steel pf.	119½	119½	119½	119½
Utah Copper.	109½	109½	105½	105½
Utah Sc.	23½	24	22½	24
W & O Chem.	45½	45½	45	45
W I C & C.	53½	53½	53½	53½
Wabash	16	16½	15½	16½
Wabash pf A.	58½	59½	57½	58½
Wabash pf B.	31½	32½	31	32½
W N Maryland.	29	31	29	30
W N Maryland pf.	46	46	46	46
West Union.	101½	101½	101½	101½
Westinghse	55½	55½	54½	55½
W & L E w I.	25½	25½	24½	24½
W & L E w I w I.	53	53	52½	52½
White Motor.	50	50	50	50
Willys-Over.	37	37	36½	36½
Wincent.	51½	53½	51½	53½
Woolworth.	137	137	137	137
Wor Pump.	30	30	30	30
Wor Pf A.	58	58	58	58
Wor Pf B.	58	58	58	58

\*Ex-dividend.



# LAST WEEK'S STOCK MARKET NET DECLINES

Industrials Experience Biggest Drop as Result of Central Powers' Peace Proposals — Selling Pressure Heavy

The German Chancellor's announcement that the Teutonic allies were ready for peace resulted in the heaviest trading last week on the New York Stock Exchange for any week in more than a decade. On three different occasions the total turnover approximated 2,500,000 shares according to official tabulation, but thousands of transactions were unrecorded because of the inability of the ticker to print them. Industrial share prices showed the heaviest declines with an average drop of 3 1/2 points. Railroad shares held relatively firm showing an average net loss of about two points for the week. Southern Railway was particularly prominent for strength, touching 34 1/2 on Friday, the highest in nine years.

The tables below give the high, low and last sales together with the net changes of the more prominent stocks of the New York and Boston exchanges for the week ended Dec. 16:

NEW YORK STOCKS	High	Low	Last	Dec. 16
Alex Rubber	89 1/2	75	78	2 1/2
Allis-Chalmers	34 1/2	29 1/2	29	5 1/2
Am Beet Sugar	108 1/2	95	98	13 1/2
Am Can	62 1/2	49	51 1/2	11 1/2
Am Car & Fy	72 1/2	65 1/2	68 1/2	7 1/2
Am Hide & L. Pl.	75	67 1/2	68 1/2	7 1/2
Am Loco	78 1/2	65 1/2	68 1/2	13 1/2
Am Smelters	115 1/2	105 1/2	108 1/2	10 1/2
Am Steel Fdy	72 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2	9 1/2
Am Woolen	65 1/2	54 1/2	56 1/2	11 1/2
Am Wrpt. Pr.	87 1/2	78 1/2	80 1/2	9 1/2
Anacosta	97 1/2	83 1/2	85 1/2	14 1/2
Atchafalaya	105 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2	3 1/2
At. O. & W. L.	146 1/2	121	125 1/2	25 1/2
Bald Loco	81 1/2	65 1/2	67 1/2	16 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio	85 1/2	82 1/2	84 1/2	3 1/2
Battle & Sup.	72 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	8 1/2
Cal. Pet.	27 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	5 1/2
Cent. Leather	113	90 1/2	92 1/2	22 1/2
Chas. & Ohio	40 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/2	5 1/2
C. I. & W. Pl.	43 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	3 1/2
C. I. & P.	39 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	3 1/2
Chile Copper	28 1/2	23 1/2	25 1/2	5 1/2
Chino	52 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	7 1/2
Columbia Gas	51	43	45 1/2	8 1/2
Corn Prod.	28 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	5 1/2
Crucible Steel	88 1/2	75 1/2	77 1/2	13 1/2
Cuba Can.	80 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2	13 1/2
Erie	37 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	2 1/2
Gen. Elec.	180 1/2	169 1/2	172 1/2	13 1/2
Goodrich	70	65 1/2	67 1/2	4 1/2
Granby	40 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/2	5 1/2
Gr. Nor. Ore.	42 1/2	38 1/2	39 1/2	4 1/2
do pref.	117 1/2	116	117 1/2	1 1/2
Gulf & Steel	163 1/2	140	140 1/2	23 1/2
Inspiration	47 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/2	12 1/2
Int. M. M.	47 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/2	12 1/2
do pref.	118 1/2	97 1/2	103 1/2	21 1/2
Int. Nickel	48	40 1/2	43 1/2	7 1/2
Int. Paper	99 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	6 1/2
do pref.	109 1/2	99 1/2	101 1/2	2 1/2
Kennecott	56 1/2	45 1/2	47 1/2	11 1/2
Lack Steel	104 1/2	88	88 1/2	16 1/2
Max Motor	108 1/2	92 1/2	94 1/2	16 1/2
Mex. Pet.	108 1/2	92 1/2	94 1/2	16 1/2
Miami	45 1/2	36 1/2	38 1/2	9 1/2
M. K. & T.	114 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Mo. Pac. W. L.	108 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	15 1/2
Mont. Power	108	102	103 1/2	6 1/2
Nat. Enam.	36 1/2	30	31 1/2	6 1/2
Nevada Cons.	32	23 1/2	25 1/2	8 1/2
N. Y. Air Brake	169 1/2	149	150 1/2	20 1/2
N. Y. Central	107 1/2	104	105 1/2	1 1/2
N. Y. Ont. & W.	32 1/2	29	30 1/2	3 1/2
New Haven	87 1/2	51 1/2	53 1/2	34 1/2
Nor. & West.	140 1/2	134 1/2	136 1/2	6 1/2
Northern Pacific	111 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	7 1/2
Ohio Cities Gas	118 1/2	99 1/2	102 1/2	19 1/2
Pacific Mail	29	20 1/2	22 1/2	8 1/2
Pennsylvania	56 1/2	56	56 1/2	1 1/2
Phila. Co.	45 1/2	40 1/2	42 1/2	5 1/2
Pitts. Coal	54 1/2	42 1/2	44 1/2	12 1/2
Prs. Steel Car.	83	74	76 1/2	9 1/2
Ry. Steel Spring	59 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2	9 1/2
Ray Cons.	108 1/2	92 1/2	94 1/2	16 1/2
Reading	110 1/2	92 1/2	94 1/2	18 1/2
Rep. I. & Steel	88 1/2	75	76 1/2	13 1/2
Ryan-Shel	82 1/2	60	64 1/2	22 1/2
Se. Pacific	99 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2	3 1/2
So. Railway	34 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2	6 1/2
Studebaker	120 1/2	110 1/2	114 1/2	10 1/2
Union Bag (new)	113 1/2	90	95	23 1/2
Union Pacific	69 1/2	142 1/2	144 1/2	2 1/2
U. S. Rubber	125 1/2	109 1/2	112 1/2	16 1/2
U. S. Steel	123 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/2	19 1/2
Utah Copper	25 1/2	21 1/2	23 1/2	4 1/2
Utah Secur.	103 1/2	88 1/2	90 1/2	15 1/2
Western Union	61 1/2	52 1/2	54 1/2	9 1/2
Westinghouse	61 1/2	52 1/2	54 1/2	9 1/2
Willsco Oer	38 1/2	36	36 1/2	2 1/2

BOSTON STOCKS	High	Low	Last	Dec. 16
Alaska Gold	18	11 1/2	12	6 1/2
Alouette	82 1/2	72 1/2	75 1/2	10 1/2
Am Tel. & Tel.	128	112 1/2	115 1/2	15 1/2
Am Zinc	60 1/2	45 1/2	47 1/2	15 1/2
Ariz. Cons.	15 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	3 1/2
At. O. & W. L.	146 1/2	121	125 1/2	25 1/2
Butte & Sup.	72 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	8 1/2
Cal. & Ariz.	88	75 1/2	77 1/2	12 1/2
Cal. & Hecia	530	544	546	16 1/2
Copy Range	77 1/2	65	68 1/2	13 1/2
Davis Daily	18 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	3 1/2
East Butte	18 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	3 1/2
Franklin	11	8 1/2	9 1/2	2 1/2
Hancock	20	16	17 1/2	4 1/2
Island Creek	35	34	35	1 1/2
Isle Royale	35	34	35	1 1/2
Lake Cop.	17 1/2	13	13 1/2	4 1/2
Mass. Gas	17 1/2	14	14 1/2	3 1/2
Mohawk	106	91	93 1/2	15 1/2
No Butte	27 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	5 1/2
Old Dominion	75 1/2	65 1/2	68 1/2	10 1/2
Oreocla	33 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2	5 1/2
Pond Creek	23 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	4 1/2
Punta Alegre	52	44	46 1/2	8 1/2
Quincy	99 1/2	89	90 1/2	10 1/2
St. Mary's L.	108 1/2	88 1/2	91 1/2	20 1/2
Shannon	10 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2	2 1/2
Swift & Co.	155 1/2	139	142 1/2	16 1/2
Tamarack	47	42	43 1/2	5 1/2
Un Fruit	53 1/2	45 1/2	47 1/2	8 1/2
Un Shoe	53 1/2	45 1/2	47 1/2	8 1/2
U. S. Smelt.	75 1/2	66	67 1/2	9 1/2
do pref.	82 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	31 1/2
Utah Cons.	21 1/2	17	17 1/2	4 1/2
Utah Metal	7 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2	2 1/2

\*Ex-dividend. †Increase. ‡Ex-rights.

**WHOLESALE PRICES HIGHER**  
Percentages of advance in wholesale prices in England and the United States, during November, may be estimated at 1 1/2 per cent for England and 2 per cent for the United States. In England, the Statist index number advanced 4 1/2 per cent, the Economist index number 4 1/2 per cent, and in the United States the Dun index number registered an advance of 2 per cent between Nov. 1 and Dec. 1.

## REAL ESTATE TRUST SECURITIES QUOTATIONS

Latest quotations for real estate trust securities are given by Burroughs & Co. as follows:

Outstanding	Capital stock	Par	Bid	Asked
Albany Trust	\$370,000	\$1,100,000	100	100
Barrietta Hall Trust	75,000	850,000	100	100
Berkley Hotel Trust	450,000	1,100,000	100	100
Board of Trade Building Trust	100,000	1,670,000	100	100
Boston Ground Rent Trust	100,000	2,453,500	100	102
Boston Real Estate Trust	550,000	2,317,000	100	110
Boston Storage Warehouse Co.	150,000	1,255,000	100	110
Boston Wharf Co. bonds	2,100,000	1,000	940	100
do stock	2,100,000	1,000	940	100
Brumfield Building Trust	325,000	6,000,000	100	115
Business Real Estate Trust, bonds	4,200,000	552,400	100	115
do stock	4,200,000	552,400	100	115
Chicago Real Estate Trust	200,000	2,500,000	100	970
City Real Estate Trust, Chicago	1,340,000	2,100,000	100	900
Huntington Associates	400,000	400,000	100	90
Constitution Wharf Trust	2,408,000	1,000	1000	90
Copley Square Trust, bonds	143,000	200,000	100	20
do common	143,000	200,000	100	20
Delta Building Trust	725,000	250,000	100	100
Devonshire Building Trust	119,000	700,000	100	30
do common	119,000	700,000	100	30
Eastern States R. E. Trust, bonds	175,000	1,000	1000	600
do stock	175,000	1,000	1000	600
Essex Street Trust	233,800	100	100	100
Essex Buildings Trust	30,000	700,000	100	90
Haymarket Trust	235,000	1,000 shares	3800	85
Hotel Trust (Touraine)	190,000	1,250,000	100	60
Huntington Chambers Trust	680,000	1,486,200	100	105
Kimball Building Trust	1,000,000	1,000	100	85
Lovely's Wharf Trust	645,000	1,800,000	100	97
Municipal Real Estate Trust	590,000	1,943,500	100	95
Oliver Building Association	900,000	1,500,000	100	55
Pemberton Building Trust	325,000	750,000	100	50
Post Office Square Building Trust	1,600,000	800,000	100	65
Quincy Market Realty Co. bonds	504,000	1,250,000	100	170
Quincy Market R. E. Co. pref.	650,000	1,714,900	100	55
do common	650,000	1,714,900	100	55
Real Estate Associates	504,000	1,250,000	100	170
Somerset Hotel Trust, bonds	650,000	1,714,900	100	55
do stock	650,000	1,714,900	100	55
South Street Trust	450,000	1,000,000	100	97
South Terminal Trust	1,363,000	1,000,000	100	70
State Street Associates	2,658,000	3,500,000	100	60
State Street Exchange	350,000	1,440,000	1000	62
Summer Street Trust	500,000	840,000	100	75
Terminal Hotel Trust pref.	140,000	1,000	100	75
Trinity Building Trust	1,200,000	2,555,000	100	78
Trinity Building Trust	1,200,000	2,555,000	100	78
University Associates	140,000	600,000	100	95
Western Real Estate Trust	360,000	3,200,000	100	60

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## DIVIDENDS

The Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company has declared extra dividend of 1 per cent on its common stock.

The Garvin Machine Company has declared regular semi-annual dividend of 3 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable Jan. 1.

A dividend rental of \$2 a share on West End Street Railway preferred stock will be paid to shareholders of record Jan. 2, 1917.

The Cuba Railway Company declared usual semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent on preferred stock, payable Feb. 1 to holders of record Dec. 30.

New London Northern Railroad Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent and an extra dividend of 10 per cent on the common stock of the Laclede Gas Company which was declared on Dec. 14 will be paid Jan. 2 to holders of record Dec. 26.

The Dodge Manufacturing Company has declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable Jan. 2; books close Dec. 21 and reopen Jan. 2.

National Carbon Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent and an extra of 2 per cent on common stock, both payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Jan. 5.

The Curtiss Aeroplane Motor Corporation has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 3 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable Jan. 15 to holders of record Jan. 1.

The Arkansas Light & Power Company has just declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 1 to stockholders of record Dec. 20.

The International Traction Company has declared dividends of 1 1/2 per cent on its 4 per cent preferred stock and 1 1/2 per cent on its common stock, payable Jan. 2 to holders of record Dec. 20.

The Osceola Consolidated Mining Company declared quarterly dividend of \$6 a share. The company paid \$5 in October and \$4 six months ago. The dividend is payable Jan. 31 to holders of record Dec. 30.

The National Steel Car Company, Ltd., has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 15 to holders of record Dec. 30. This does not affect the situation with respect to the back dividends on this issue, which amount to 21 per cent.

National Properties Company declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent on common, payable Dec. 30 to stock of record Dec. 20. This is an increase of 1 per cent over last dividend.

Regular semi-annual preferred dividend of \$ a share is payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Jan. 5.

Directors of Pan-American Deben-ture Corporation have declared a dividend on the preferred stock of 6 per cent, payable in quarterly installments on the first days of January, April, July and October, 1917, out of the earnings of the company during the past year.

Carolina Power & Light Company, controlled by Electric Bond & Share Company, has declared an initial dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its \$4,350,000 common stock. It operates in several communities in North Carolina and controls Asheville Power & Light Company and Yadkin River Power Company. Population served is about 145,000.

## BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, N. H.—Commercial bar silver 76 1/2 up 1/2 c.

LONDON, England—Bar silver 36 13-16d, unchanged.

## COTTON GOODS SALES LIGHT; PRICES LOWER

Quotations Break Sharply in Some Sections of Market on Account of Drop in Raw Cotton and Peace Discussion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Buying of cotton goods came almost to a halt last week, when raw cotton dropped three cents a pound and peace talk unsettled buyers as to the future. In some divisions of the market values broke sharply. Print cloths, for example, weakened three-eighths to five-eighths of a cent on offerings from second hands and from southern mills. Fine goods, however, held fairly steady, and yarns were almost unaffected.

In Fall River, cloth brokers reported the quietest week in months. Sales are estimated at only about 60,000 pieces, which is not more than a quarter of the mills' production. This is due largely to the fact that Fall River manufacturers refused to lower their prices to the same extent as sellers in New York and in the South. Fall River manufacturers are in a comfortable position as to orders and stocks, and they lowered their prices only about an eighth of a cent while other sellers were cutting them three times that amount.

In this city, the fine cotton goods manufacturers found it easy to keep prices up as they have sold most of their output for the winter and can afford to be indifferent to fluctuations. Yarn buyers tried to secure yarns at concessions, but had little success. It has been proved many times this year that present abnormal yarn prices are the product of an abnormal demand, and have little relation to production costs. A drop in yarn prices is not expected.



# COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## FIVE SCHOOLS IN RACE FOR M. V. C. BASKETBALL TITLE

Nebraska, Missouri, Ames, Kansas University and Kansas State Agricultural Are Regarded as Leading Candidates for Championship in Missouri Valley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—A change in the Missouri Valley Conference rule concerning the beginning of the basketball season permits the Valley fives to begin their schedules in December. As a result of this ruling practically all the seven M. V. C. schools will open their seasons before the holiday vacation. This makes a very short period of practice after the end of the football season, and all the teams are at work now even harder than usual trying to get ready to play the opening games.

While no conference games are to be played before the holidays, the schools are disinclined to take chances with the small college fives which will be played for practice games, and all are anxious to reach real form as soon as possible.

Nebraska was last year the winner of the M. V. C. championship, is playing as safe as possible, and so far has scheduled no conference games until early in February, planning to devote the entire month of January, as well as December, to games with teams representing nonconference schools. Such games do not, of course, count in figuring M. V. C. percentages.

Nebraska will open the season Feb. 1 and 2 with Ames at Lincoln. Then in rapid succession will follow Missouri at Lincoln, Feb. 9 and 10, the Kansas Aggies at Manhattan Feb. 14 and 15, Kansas University at Lawrence Feb. 16 and 17, Ames at Ames Feb. 21 and 22, Drake at Des Moines Feb. 24, and Drake at Lincoln March 3.

The University of Missouri, which last year finished a close second to Nebraska in the race for honors in the Valley, will open the season against Ames at Columbia Jan. 12 and 13. Then will come Washington University at Columbia Jan. 19 and 20, Kansas University at Lawrence Feb. 6 and 7, Nebraska at Lincoln Feb. 21 and 22, Kansas Aggies at Columbia March 5 and 6, and Washington at St. Louis March 9 and 10.

Kansas University begins her conference schedule Jan. 18 and 19 against Ames at Ames, making the third Valley team which plays its first conference games of the season against the Iowa Aggies. After Ames Kansas meets the Kansas Aggies at Lawrence Jan. 23 and 24, the same team at Manhattan Feb. 2 and 3, Missouri at Lawrence Feb. 6 and 7, Washington at Lawrence Feb. 12 and 13, Nebraska at Lawrence Feb. 16 and 17, Missouri at Columbia Feb. 21 and 22 and Washington at St. Louis Feb. 23 and 24.

The Kansas Aggies, Washington and Ames have not yet entirely completed their conference schedules. As noted above, however, all three of these schools will play Missouri and Kansas and Ames will also meet Nebraska. Drake will play only Ames and Nebraska and possible also Washington. Altogether, the schedule is the most satisfactory one of recent years because it provides little chance of a tie in the championship race. All the strong teams will meet all the other strong teams, and a just ranking at the end of the season ought to result.

As to the comparative strength of the teams, that is as usual this early in the season problematical. Judging by veterans remaining, the University of Missouri should be strongest. That is, while Missouri has not so many letter men left over as one or two other schools, she has more players this year who were stars last.

Considering the strong race made by the Missouri fives last year, makes the school the preseason favorite with those who attempt to forecast results. Missouri lost Captain J. A. Wear and Jacob Speelman, all-Valley guard, by graduation. She has also probably lost Harley Hyde, chosen by many as all-Valley guard. Hyde is a senior this year, but has left school and is not likely to return for basketball. Of the strong players who have returned M. C. Campbell '18 and Capt. Fred Williams '17 are undoubtedly the stars. Williams was an almost unanimous choice for all-M. V. C. center last year and will easily outclass the Valley centers if he plays up to his last season's form. Campbell, playing his first year at forward in 1915-16, was a real star offensively. Other regulars back in school are George Bryant '17 and Samuel Shirley '18, both forwards. Two stars from the freshman team are expected to win places on this year's varsity. They are Harry Vine at guard and Paul Vogt at forward. The great lack of the team is in experienced and heavy guards.

Kansas last year had the weakest team that school has turned out in years. However, practically her whole team was made up of sophomores, and this season these players should be much better. One of these players, J. Gibbons '18, was an excellent forward and around him the team will have to be built. The loss of Capt. C. Polk '16 at center and Bonnie Reber '16 at guard, will be keenly felt by the K. U. fives.

Nebraska has almost the same team she won the conference title with last year back again and is sure to be high in the percentages when the race is finished. Nebraska is expected to be especially strong in the guard positions.

The Kansas Aggies lost their best player in Capt. L. Jones '16, but are said to have a number of good players

from the 1916 freshmen with which to strengthen the team.

Ames has two real stars who won letters last year, and if Coach Clyde Williams can find men who can keep the pace they set he will have a team capable of giving any five in the conference a hard battle. These two stars are A. Aldrich '17, chosen as all-State guard last year, and Capt. R. Jones '17, a guard and forward.

Neither Washington nor Drake University had strong teams last season, and so far as has become known neither has strengthened its five materially this year.

The race for the title is conceded to lie between five schools, Nebraska, Missouri, Ames, Kansas University, and the Kansas State Agricultural College. Of these Ames, Missouri and Nebraska are expected to finish highest if they play as well as expected.

## SYRACUSE HAS FOUR VETERANS AT BASKETBALL

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Syracuse University is today looking forward to a most successful season at basketball this winter and predictions are being made that this year's five will maintain the record set during the past four years of not losing a game on the home court.

Manager Elias Raff has secured a strong schedule for the team and the first game will take place here Wednesday evening with the strong Princeton University five as the opponents. The final game will take place with the University of Pennsylvania on the local court March 16. The schedule follows:

Dec. 20—Princeton, at Syracuse; Jan. 4—Yale, at Syracuse; 6—Penn State, at State College; 8—Pittsburgh, at Pittsburgh; 9—West Virginia, at Morgantown; 10—Allegheny, at Meadville; 16—Rochester, at Syracuse; 20—Rochester, at Rochester.

Feb. 3—Colgate, at Syracuse; 13—Williams at Syracuse; 16—Colgate, at Hamilton; 17—Rensselaer P. I., at Troy. March 2—Pittsburgh, at Syracuse; 6—Dartmouth, at Syracuse; 16—Pennsylvania at Syracuse.

Guard Harris is the only member of the 1916 quintet who is unavailable for the team this winter. Rafter, who has been named captain, is available for his forward position, along with Casey, his running mate a year ago. Schwartz promises to retain his position at center and Wilbur Crisp looks good for his place at guard. Ruffin, Greenman, Keefe and several others are battling for the other guard place.

Among the candidates for center are Osman, star oarsman; Marcus and Barnard. There is a bare possibility that Schwartz will be sent back to guard in the event that any of these larger men show required form at center.

Sanney, Peters, Martin, Vensell and Whitehead are looking for positions as forwards. Coach Dollard, who has given the Orange a number of successful aggregations, may find some changes necessary to accommodate stars amor; this list.

## DATES GIVEN FOR CHAMPIONSHIP CHESS TOURNEY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—J. L. Lockwood, chairman of the intercollegiate chess committee representing Columbia, Yale, Harvard, and Princeton has announced that the twenty-fifth annual tournament will be held on Dec. 21, 22, and 23, at the Princeton Club in this city, beginning Thursday afternoon.

Columbia won the championship last year by a large margin over Princeton, with Harvard a close third, and Yale last. H. E. Leede and E. F. Korbus, captain, remain to represent the Blue and White, and C. B. Isaacson, who has made a good showing in the Metropolitan league, will play at the third board. The fourth board will be well manned either by Ehrlich or Sterman.

Captain L. D. Le Fevre of the Harvard team will have such strong players as R. Johnson, E. T. King, R. G. Sloane, and R. K. Kenne to pick from. The leading players at Princeton are J. R. Chamberlin (captain), K. W. Beattie, W. B. Chamberlin Jr., S. V. Guerin and D. B. Hickman. Yale will again have the services of Capt. H. C. Levinson, R. S. Bartlett, and J. C. Kunkel.

BROWN SIGNS COACH PATTEE  
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—H. E. Pattee, who has successfully coached the Brown University baseball team for the last three years, renewed his contract with the Brown Athletic Association Saturday and will continue to direct that branch of sport at that college.

DE PAUW OUT OF ASSOCIATION  
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—De Pauw University has resigned from the Indiana College Athletic Association. The reason of De Pauw's action, it was said, was the conflict of football dates in Indianapolis on Nov. 11 last, when De Pauw and Wabash played here and Butler and Franklin also met here.

## PENNSYLVANIA WINS THE SOCCER FOOTBALL TITLE

Defeats Princeton in Extra Contest While Harvard Eliminates Haverford, Champions of 1915, by Playing Scoreless Tie

College	Won	Tied	Lost	Pts
Pennsylvania	5	0	1	10
Princeton	4	0	2	8
Haverford	3	1	1	7
Harvard	2	1	2	5
Yale	1	0	4	2
Cornell	0	0	5	0

University of Pennsylvania is the Intercollegiate Soccer League champion of 1916, following the victory scored by the Red and Blue over the Princeton varsity at Princeton Saturday, 3 goals to 2. This game was an extra contest played by these two teams which finished the regular championship season in a tie for first place with four victories and one defeat each. This victory gave Pennsylvania five victories and 10 points in the standing to four victories and eight points for Princeton.

Haverford, champions of 1915, finished in third place with three victories and one tie for seven points. Had Haverford defeated Harvard at Boston last Saturday, they would have played extra games with Pennsylvania and Princeton for the championship; but the scoreless draw with the Crimson eliminated the Red and Black from the post series.

Harvard finished the season in fourth place. The Crimson played a very good game during the last part of the season, but owing to a slow start lost the opening games to Pennsylvania and Princeton which proved to be the best teams in the league.

Yale finished in fifth place with only one victory, and that was at the expense of Cornell which failed to win a game. The results of the championship games for 1916 follow:

Princeton 5, Cornell 0.  
Yale 1, Cornell 0.  
Pennsylvania 2, Princeton 0.  
Princeton 4, Harvard 2.  
Harvard 4, Cornell 2.  
Pennsylvania 3, Harvard 2.  
Princeton 1, Yale 0.  
Princeton 4, Haverford 0.  
Harvard 2, Yale 0.  
Pennsylvania 4, Yale 0.  
Haverford 3, Cornell 1.  
Princeton 3, Yale 0.  
Pennsylvania 5, Cornell 1.  
Haverford 2, Pennsylvania 1.  
Harvard 0, Haverford 0.  
Pennsylvania 5, Princeton 2.

\*Playoff of first place tie.

## PENNSYLVANIA ELECTS MILLER VARSITY LEADER

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—H. I. Miller has been elected 1917 captain of the University of Pennsylvania football team, and will assume his new honor immediately. This means that Captain Miller and not former Captain Mathews will lead the Red and Blue against the University of Oregon at Pasadena, Cal., New Year's Day, although Mathews will play.

Of the 26 letter men who cast ballots for the new gridiron leader, 23 voted for Miller, and three for Benjamin Derr, the plunging halfback. The election was made unanimous immediately, and Derr was the first to congratulate the new captain.

Miller said that he wanted Coach R. C. Folwell, Dr. Charles Wharton, and Dickson, the present coaching staff, retained. Miller lives in Williamsport, is 23 years old, and prepared for Pennsylvania at Mercersburg Academy, where he also played football.

## CORNELL GIVES FOOTBALL DATES

ITHACA, N. Y.—A game with Colgate, to be played here Oct. 20, is a new feature on the Cornell varsity football schedule, announced yesterday. These teams last played in 1913, a scoreless tie resulting. Rochester is added to the schedule after a long absence and Fordham gets the Massachusetts Agricultural College date.

Sept. 29—Rochester, at Ithaca; Oct. 6—Oberlin at Ithaca; 13—Williams at Ithaca; 20—Colgate, at Ithaca; 27—Bucknell, at Ithaca.

Nov. 3—Carnegie Tech, at Ithaca; 10—Michigan, at Ann Arbor; 17—Fordham, at Ithaca; 23—Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia.

## RENSSELAER PLANS A SWIMMING TEAM

TROY, N. Y.—The Athletic Council of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute has approved of the inauguration of a varsity swimming team, and this season the engineers will be represented in this sport for the first time in the history of the Troy Tech.

No manager has been appointed, and it is probable, that at the most, three meets will be scheduled for this year. The only date definitely settled is with Williams College team for Feb. 7, the meet to be held in Rensselaer's pool.

HAMILTON NAMES C.D. SCHWARTZ  
CLINTON, N. Y.—C. D. Schwartz '18, of Clinton, has been elected captain of the Hamilton College football team for 1917. Schwartz, a fast fullback of the end-running type, was Hamilton's most dependable ground gallop during the last season.

## REMINISCENCES OF THIRTY YEARS OF LAWN TENNIS

Some Famous Brothers Who Have Played This Game During That Time

By special correspondence of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The annals of first-class lawn tennis in this country record the names of four celebrated pairs of brothers, of which three of the pairs were twins. The Renshaws (twins) both held the singles championship in turn, as did the Doherty brothers at a later date, in both cases it would appear that the one brother waited until the other had, for one reason or another, ceased to compete, before producing the top of his form in order to keep the family flag flying.

It should be mentioned that at the championship meeting, the holder of the title does not compete during the week, but is called upon, on the last day of the meeting, to play the winner of the All-Comers singles for the title of champion for the ensuing year. The reluctance of brothers to find themselves in this unenviable position is well known, and I think that it has only once happened that they have been called upon to do battle against one another. This was in 1900, when H. L. Doherty won the All-Comers event, and as I left the ground with him I jokingly said that on the following day we should really find out which was the better of the two brothers.

"Certainly not," he replied, "as I do not propose to challenge Reggie for the championship." This caused no little perturbation to the managers of the meeting, as on the Challenge Round Day the prices of admission are raised, and the best "gate" of the week is taken. It needed but a few moments of reasoning to persuade the younger brother to challenge, and the match was duly played in the presence of an enormous concourse, and provided, incidentally, the only bad performance which Lawrie Doherty ever put up in the course of his long lawn tennis career.

The first pair of famous brothers in the lawn tennis arena were the twins William and Ernest Renshaw, and their appearance in the field marks an epoch, inasmuch as they were the pioneers of the volley, as it is known today. It should be remembered that up to that time, no game had ever been played with a soft ball. All games—cricket, baseball, pelota, racquets, court tennis, golf—indeed every game in existence used a hard ball, and in court tennis, the father of the latter-day lawn tennis, the only form of volley is what is technically known as a stop. It remained for the Renshaws to demonstrate that, with a soft ball, the volley could be used as an attack instead of simply a defense, as it had been hitherto, and they were the first players to hit the ball, instead of merely stopping it. When the brothers appeared on the scene fresh from school, they found that the players of the day had brought to the new game the style and customs of court tennis, that is to say, a heavy cut, which was already giving way to a twist, and the utmost skill in placing the ball. All the traditions of the royal game had been imported into Sphairistiké (as lawn tennis was then called) and—such is the conservatism of English sportsmen—the volleying tactics of the Renshaw boys were looked upon as of doubtful taste, and were, indeed to the older players, anathema.

The instantaneous success of the new arrivals, however, proved to the players of the day that the old methods must be discarded, and they wish to retain their superiority, and from that moment the volley took its place as perhaps the most important stroke in the game of lawn tennis as it is played today. It should be recorded that the Renshaw twins won all their matches by volleying from the service line (which we are told today is the position in which to lose matches), from which point of vantage they succeeded in beating all the great base line players of the day. First-class lawn tennis sustained a distinct loss when a business career claimed the Baddeley twins, who succeeded the Renshaws, at the zenith of their success.

Wilfred Baddeley, who defeated Ernest Renshaw in so sensational a manner in the championship of 1891, was undoubtedly the man of his year, and his defeat of that great Irishman, Dr. J. Pim, on several occasions during that period proved him to be as consistent as he was skillful. As a pair, although they won the doubles championship at Wimbledon, the Baddeleys cannot claim to rank either with the Renshaw brothers who preceded, or the Doherty brothers who followed them. Not the least of their assets was the Baddeley's likeness to one another, which was at times very disconcerting. The astute H. S. Barlow, whose forte was to discover a weak place in his adversary's defense and to take advantage of it, was once a most indignant victim of this brotherly resemblance. Playing in the final of the doubles, he found to his delight that one of the Baddeleys was distinctly weak in the overhead volley, and proceeded to profit by this weakness to such an extent that he won the first set fairly easily. Continuing these tactics in the second set, he found that matters were very different, and after puzzling over this for some time a light seemed to dawn upon him, and he exclaimed in disgust, "Blest if the little beggars haven't changed sides!"

No lawn tennis reminiscences would be complete without more than a passing reference to the Allen twins, whose long and strenuous tennis career has brought them in a larger harvest of prizes than any pair of players ever known. Although quite in the first class, these brothers never succeeded, in producing the best form at the Wimbledon meeting, and the roll of honor at the All England Lawn Tennis Club is probably the only board which does not bear their name. But at all provincial meetings they were as successful as they were popular, and indeed the annals of lawn tennis do not record a more popular couple with the paying public. Their somewhat rotund appearance (which earned for them the nicknames of Tweedledum and Tweedledee) their good-humored and humorous abuse of one another, and their very considerable skill, were great assets at all gate-money meetings, and year after year their entries were, and indeed still are, eagerly looked for by secretaries of the various meetings in this country.

There is no doubt that E. R. Allen was better than C. G., a fact which always rankled with the latter, who stoutly refused to admit it, and many were the amusing asides of C. G. on that subject. On one important occasion, when much depended on it, E. R. Allen missed a particularly easy stroke, whereupon his brother threw his racquet down, crossed his arms, and turning to his twin exclaimed in terms of supreme contempt, "And they call you the good Allen."

The last of the famous brothers were R. F. and H. L. Doherty, whose reputation reached beyond Great Britain, to which the skill of the Renshaws, the Baddeleys and the Allens had been confined. Unlike their predecessors, the Dohertys were not twins, and were, indeed, vastly dissimilar in height, form and features. And yet no pair of brothers have ever had more perfect understanding, played better together, than they. This is perhaps doubly strange as they only played together after they left Cambridge University—in the great championship or international events, and so intense was their dislike of what is known as "pot-hunting" that, charm he never so wisely, no secretaries of a provincial meeting could secure their appearance, at the end of their career, for any inducement whatever. It has rightly been said that the Dohertys were a credit to the game; modest and unassuming, and always spotlessly turned out, the Doherty brothers were a model, for all time, of what a champion pair should be. In their long career of unbroken success, perhaps their pleasantest recollection is that of their visits to America, where, in August, 1902, they won the world's championship at Newport, R. I., U. S. A. Reggie Doherty frequently expatiated to me on the kindness and hospitality he and his brother had received on all sides, and incidentally told me that the courts at Bay Ridge were the best he had ever played upon.

## MAINE GIVES OUT FOOTBALL DATES FOR NEXT SEASON

ORONO, Me.—The University of Maine football schedule is completed and will be ratified by the athletic board at the meeting tonight. Following are the dates:

Sept. 21, Ft. McKinley at Orono; 28, Rhode Island State at Orono; Oct. 6, Colgate at Portland or Orono; 13, New Hampshire at Durham; 20, Bates at Orono; 27, Colby at Orono. Nov. 3, Bowdoin at Brunswick; 10, West Point at West Point.

Applications were received from Rutgers, Brown, Princeton and Tufts, but all were too late for consideration. The board will probably decide today whether the Colgate game will be played in Orono or Portland and Portland people have urged that the game be played there. The contract with Colgate call for playing the game in Orono and the student body are anxious to have it here.

J. T. Reardon of Concord, N. H., will captain the team next year. The coach has not been decided upon. Coach Thomas Hughtitt, who has handled the team for the past two seasons, announced that he would be unable to come to Maine next fall, but it is hoped he may reconsider. If so, he will be reengaged.

THE SCOTTISH-AMERICAN team is now leading the National Football League championship standing with 11 points.

The Boston Athletic Association hockey candidates defeated the Harvard varsity seven in a practice match Saturday 6 goals to 0.

F. L. Chance, former manager of the Chicago Nationals and New York Americans, has signed to manage the Los Angeles club of the Pacific Coast league next year.

Dartmouth College defeated Springfield Training School at basketball Saturday evening 33 points to 31. The game was one of the fastest early-season contests ever seen at Hanover.

Anderson Dana of the Harvard Club of New York won the national handicap squash tennis championship tournament at New York Saturday by defeating W. H. Y. Hackett, also of the Harvard Club, in the final round.

L. GRAYER NAMED SECRETARY  
CHICAGO, Ill.—H. H. Frases and H. J. Ward, new owners of the world's champion Boston American League Baseball Club, have announced the appointment of Lawrence Graver as traveling secretary of the club. Graver has had considerable experience in baseball and will handle the business end of the trips the team takes next season.

FOURTEEN TEAMS IN RACE  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Fourteen teams of the fastest bicyclists in the world started at 12:02 this morning in Madison Square Garden in the twenty-fourth annual six-day race here. At 12 o'clock they had covered 287 miles 4 laps.

## HARVARD CLUB NOW LEADING IN SQUASH RACQUETS

Straight Victory Over U. B. C. While Boston T. and R. Club Loses One Match in Five

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Harvard Club	10	0	1.000
Boston T. & R. Club	9	1	.900
Boston A. A.	6	4	.600
Randolph Club	3	7	.300
Newton Club	2	8	.200
Union Boat Club	0	10	.000

Harvard Club of Boston is today leading the team championship standing of the Massachusetts Squash Racquet Association with a clean slate of 10 straight victories. Boston Tennis and Racquet Club, champions of 1915-16, are a close second with nine victories and one defeat.

The Harvard Club secured its lead by defeating the Union Boat Club Saturday in five straight games while the best the Boston Tennis and Racquet Club could do in its match with the Boston Athletic Association was four victories out of five matches played. H. A. Gidney of the B. A. A., the former champion high jumper, was the man who prevented the Tennis and Racquet Club maintaining its tie for first place. Gidney's victory was somewhat of a surprise as he had to play against N. W. Cabot, the former Harvard varsity football captain and present individual squash racquet champion of Massachusetts.

Gidney won in a hard-fought five-game match, 15-12; 15-12; 12-15; 8-15; 15-14.

Union Boat Club gave the Harvard Club a hard battle, but could not quite win a match. H. V. Greenough of the Harvard Club was forced to go five hard games before he won the decision over C. C. Peabody of the Union B. C. K. Lindsey of the Harvard Club defeated H. B. Shaw of Union in straight games, but the other matches went four games each.

Randolph Club won three of its five matches with the Newton Club, and three of the five matches played requiring extra games. The summary:

TENNIS AND RACQUET VS. B. A. A.  
H. A. Gidney, B. A. A., defeated N. W. Cabot, T. & R., 15-12, 12-15, 8-15, 15-14.  
Constantine Hutchins, T. & R., defeated R. A. Powers, B. A. A., 15-9, 15-12, 15-9.  
Matthew Bartlett, T. & R., defeated H. Plympton, B. A. A., 15-12, 15-12, 10-15, 15-12.  
C. Frothingham, T. & R., defeated T. B. Plympton, B. A. A., 15-12, 15-12, 15-10, 15-10.  
F. M. Burnham, T. & R., defeated G. W. Wightman, B. A. A., 15-10, 15-10, 15-12.

HARVARD VS. UNION B. C.  
H. V. Greenough, Harvard, defeated C. C. Peabody, Union B. C., 18-7, 7-15, 10-15, 18-17, 18-14.  
K. L. Lindsey, Harvard, defeated H. B. Shaw, Union, 15-12, 15-9, 15-11.  
A. L. Devens, Harvard, defeated M. T. Wendall, Union, 18-16, 12-15, 15-12, 15-13.  
J. Kellogg, Harvard, defeated A. P. Bryant, Union, 15-10, 15-6, 6-15, 18-13.  
H. Buxton, Harvard, defeated F. A. Harding, Union, 15-13, 12-15, 15-12, 15-14.

RANDOLPH VS. NEWTON  
P. Boyden, Randolph, defeated K. H. Holbrook, Newton, 15-6, 13-15, 15-7, 15-11.  
R. C. Rand, Randolph, defeated R. G. Collins, Newton, 15-11, 15-15, 15-11, 18-16.  
H. Morgan Randolph, defeated J. Proctor, Newton, 15-12, 15-10, 15-11.  
W. D. Follett, Newton, defeated W. S. Osborne, Randolph, 18-15, 11-15, 15-9, 15-12.  
R. C. Bray, Newton, defeated W. Rand, Randolph, 15-8, 15-9, 15-6.

ATHLETIC NOTES  
Annapolis Academy defeated Johns Hopkins at basketball Saturday, 59 to 15.

The New York University basketball five easily defeated Rensselaer P. I. at basketball 70 to 21.

The Crescent Athletic Club basketball five defeated West Point Academy Saturday 35 points to 24.

The Columbia Club of New York defeated the Bridgeport club at squash tennis Saturday 5 matches to 1.

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## REVERE TO HAVE SWIMMERS IN THE FIELD THIS YEAR

Coach William Remmert Gets Sanction of the Athletic Committee—Basketball Given Up

Followers of schoolboy swimming look to see Revere High School represented by a very strong team this season, and one that will finish with the leading schoolboy swimming teams of the State. Coach William Remmert has a squad of 35 promising candidates working out, and Wednesday afternoon he will have an interclass swimming meet at the Ocean Pier Baths. This is expected to develop the full strength of the swimming squad, and to bring out some new material, that may be of value in selecting a team to represent the school.

Last season the swimmers at Revere High School formed a very strong swimming combination, but were unable to gain the sanction of the School Committee, so that they could not represent the school as a team. The boys made such a splendid showing, however, that Coach Remmert has gained the sanction of the committee governing athletics at the school, and Revere can have a representative swimming team this season.

In order that the swimming team might be formed, it was necessary for Revere High School to resign from the Interscholastic Basketball League, as the consent of the faculty could not be gained for both sports, and the boys preferred swimming. The school did not do well at basketball last season, and the sport has been given up. If swimming is successful this season, it will be a permanent branch of athletics at the school.

Coach Remmert expects that the interclass meet Wednesday will be productive of some very promising new material, as practically every member of each class who can swim at all has notified the coach that he will be on hand. No captain has been named as yet to lead the school team, and it is planned to have the election at the close of the interclass meet. Norman Fermoyle, one of the best all around athletes ever developed at Revere High School will probably be named captain of the team. Fermoyle captained the football team this fall and his work at quarterback enabled the team to make the best showing a Revere eleven has made for a long time.

Another football star, John Stowell, will be a point winner on the swimming team. Stowell is one of the best dash men in the school, and with James Kelley, should be strong in these events. Stowell and Kelley will be the mainstays of the team in the short distances. I. A. Rosen and G. T. Koppel will be depended upon to win points in the plunge, in which event they show up the best. The star of the team in fancy diving will probably be I. Miodovnick. He is recognized as one of the most graceful schoolboy divers in the State, and should win many points for the team in this event during the season.

## EVERTON WINS FROM BURY IN FOOTBALL GAME

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England.—Many Association football matches were postponed Saturday. Among the clubs playing, Burnley in the Lancashire section of



## OHIO, NEW YORK AND MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

## EDUCATIONAL

## NORTH BERKELEY OUTDOOR SCHOOL

CO-EDUCATIONAL  
A Home School, located in the North Berkeley Hills overlooking San Francisco Bay. This school offers a complete course of study from kindergarten through high school. The instruction includes grade and high school subjects, languages, oral expression, music, folk and art dancing, art and manual work. A limited number of boarding pupils can be accommodated. For information address:  
**MISS MABEL SPICKER, 1547 Euclid Ave., Berkeley, Cal.**

## THE PRINCIPIA A SCHOOL FOR CHARACTER BUILDING

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## LIBERATION OF POLAND FROM A HUNGARIAN VIEW

## New Proclamation Regarded as Effort to Secure Polish Population for Army and Land

By The Christian Science Monitor special Hungarian correspondent  
**BUDAPEST, Hungary**—Although the independence of Poland has been demanded by the Hungarian opposition for some time, the recent development of this question has come as a most unpleasant surprise. The opposition parties in Hungary under the leadership of Count Karolyi drew up a memorandum early this year, which they sent to the Austrian Emperor and to the German Chancellor, setting forth their demands in regard to the reestablishment of the Kingdom of Poland, but the recent announcement, which takes no account of the frontier question, does not meet the demands made by the Hungarian opposition in any way.

The Hungarian opposition demanded that the question of Polish independence should be one of the foremost conditions laid down by the Central Powers when the question of peace was discussed, and that the belligerents should consider the reestablishment of the Polish State at the peace conference, just as was done in the case of Albania after the Balkan wars. The Hungarians were in communication with the Polish patriotic societies, and they, too, based their hopes on the good intentions of the Central Powers, and the Entente states, hoping that after the war they would not place any difficulties in the way of their national ambitions, both the Tsar of Russia and the Central Powers having promised them their liberty. With the additional prospect of support from Hungary the hopes of the Poles ran high.

The memorandum mentioned above contained the following, among other points:

1. Poland, completely independent of all other states and rulers.
2. That the Poles should be asked by referendum whether they preferred a monarchical or republican form of government, choosing their own ruler in the former case, or if the latter was preferred, electing their own President.
3. That Galicia and Posen (German Poland), should be attached to Russian Poland.

These demands also satisfied the ambitions of the Poles, who cooperated with the Hungarians in formulating them. The latter wished to play a historical role in the resurrection of Poland. Hungary and Poland joined forces in many battles against Turks, Tartars and Germans, and they have also had common rulers more than once in the long history of the two nations. Hungarian independence leaders, therefore, wished to exert their influence to benefit the Poles, though probably not without feeling that should Poland emerge as a great and independent State, she would in due course, give them a helping hand in achieving their own ambitions.

Instead, however, of this solution, what has actually happened is this: the Germanic powers becoming short of men and especially of agricultural labor, have now decided to employ the Poles partly to reinforce the Polish legions fighting on their side, with conscripts from the Polish territories, thus gaining a few army corps of men, and partly, to be able to employ the Polish population, consisting of a few millions to till the lands for them. Without these crops next year's harvest could not keep them going for more than a few months. The Polish Provisional Government to be set up will, therefore, order all able working people, both men and women, to go to Germany or Hungary, or even Serbia, to do agricultural work.

This sort of independence the Poles never even dreamed of; indeed this is what they have protested against from the very beginning. They did not like fighting Russia's battles and they disliked the idea of fighting Germany's battles against Russia a thousand times more. The Polish Legions were not recruited from Russian Poland, but from Galicia, and they were allowed to fight under the Polish flag to induce them to fight all the better. This they did, but during the long campaigns their ranks have been badly depleted and new recruits did not turn up voluntarily from Russian Poland. The Austrian and German Poles, who were in the service of the State before the war, and many of whom held high positions in the Austrian Government, have helped to carry out the German plans, in spite of the reluctance shown by the Polish population, and by the real leaders of the Poles.

One Polish committee sat in Berlin and another in Vienna, both made up of well-known pro-German Polish elements, who were always regarded by the Poles themselves as being so German and Austrian in their views that they would serve the Germans and

Austrians, even against their own nation. In order to throw dust in the eyes of the world the Austrian Emperor was persuaded to grant a "Constitution" and autonomy to Galicia also since he was unwilling to part with that province for the benefit of a united Poland. This Constitution and autonomy are like those of which the other autonomous provinces of the Monarchy can boast, even the Constitution of Hungary being a sham. Such an autonomy means nothing to Austria, and even less to Galicia, but it means everything to Poland should it ever become an independent State. The irreducible fact there also, and the troubles of the Poles will only be starting should all these plans and solutions be realized.

## PARIS UNDER THE NEW LIGHTING RULES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
**PARIS, France**—On Nov. 15, the day on which the new lighting regulations in shops and public places of amusement came into force, most of the big shops had closed their doors by 6 o'clock. Though the police allow of lighting by any other means than gas or electricity, it is evident that the old-fashioned candle would not meet the needs of big establishments. Large placards had been put up in most of the shops warning customers of the difference in the closing hour, so that there was little difficulty in clearing the shops at the time fixed. The late comers who arrived just as the doors were closing turned away with the remark "C'est la guerre."

Many of the smaller shops adopted a variety of lighting devices; most of the articles de luxe shops of the Madeleine, the Opera and the grand boulevards kept open. Some arranged candles in their windows, and the effect produced, especially in the jewelers, was not at all unpleasant. A beautiful old torch lit up the roses and carnations of one florist, and here and there multi-colored Venetian lanterns appeared to be making the best of a somewhat depressing occasion. In the working-class districts, such as the Faubourg du Temple hardly any of the shops shut their doors at the prescribed hour, preferring to illumine their wares by the aid of acetylene and to put up with the disagreeable effect of that form of lighting. In the stations the early closing of so many of the shops produced a rush for the trains to the suburbs an hour earlier than usual. At first the crowds were so great that it appeared as though there would not be sufficient accommodation. It is evident that the railways companies will have to revise their time tables to suit new conditions. In the cinemas and theaters, cafes and restaurants, 6 o'clock was marked by a sudden lowering of the lights. The days for the closing of places of public amusement have been fixed: Tuesday for the cinemas, Friday for the theaters and Wednesday for the music halls and cafes concerts.

## ARMY MEN REJECT LEWIS MACHINE GUN

**WASHINGTON, D. C.**—Official condemnation of the Lewis machine gun, extensively purchased for the British and Canadian armies, is expressed in a formal statement issued by Secretary Baker. "Whatever responsibility attaches to the condemnation of this gun as a service gun belongs to the War Department," the statement asserts, "and not to the chief of ordnance or the ordnance department. The proceedings of the boards which tested the rifle have been in each case duly approved by the Secretary of War."

## MESSAGE TO UNION TROOPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
**DAR-ES-SALAAM, East Africa**—In an order issued by General Smuts, the Commander-in-Chief in German East Africa, he warmly thanks those Union troops, on the point of returning home, for their services, and all ranks under his command, for their heroism and self-sacrifice universally displayed. "To continue the pressure on the enemy," the order adds, "it has been necessary to make demands on the troops which it has sometimes seemed impossible to expect them to fulfill. In these adverse circumstances the response from all ranks has been magnificent. The result of their efforts has far exceeded expectations. The Commander-in-Chief is confident that the staunch spirit which has sustained all ranks in the performance of their duty under exacting conditions in East Africa will urge them to further efforts, and that the maintenance of the units which are so honorably upholding the reputation of South Africa elsewhere will be assured by help and service on the part of South Africans who have already proved their mettle in German South-West and East Africa."

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## LAND SETTLEMENT FOR SERVICE MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
**LONDON, England**—The minutes of evidence taken before the Departmental Committee on the Settlement and Employment of Sailors and Soldiers on the Land has been given in a recently published blue-book. Sir Harry Verney, the chairman, put the following question to Mr. Christopher Turner (representing the after-the-war committee of the Royal Colonial Institute): You are not able to form any opinion as to whether there will be a very large demand for small holdings by men when they leave the army?

Mr. Turner—It is very difficult for a private individual to do that. The only light I can throw on the subject is with reference to a certain big camp for 20,000 men. This is the second army of 20,000 men that has been there. I have been among them a good deal, and I have asked others to inquire among the men. They all say the same thing, that they do not want to return to office work, and I was very much impressed with the standard of intelligence. There are men that with proper guidance could pretty well do anything if you showed them how to do it, and it seems to me that the demand may be enormous.

Maj. Tudor Craig (secretary of the Soldiers and Sailors Help Society) was asked: Can you give us any help with regard to our problem? Can you make any proposal for helping us to get the men to work on the land?

Maj. Craig—Do you mean to train them for the land, or put them straight on to the land?

The Chairman—We have to get back those who were agricultural laborers before, who will not require much training, and we have to train and employ men who were not on the land.

## TRANSFER SYSTEM FOR SHIPYARD LABOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
**LIVERPOOL, England**—A satisfactory scheme has been launched in Liverpool whereby a transfer of labor may be effected, when necessary, between the different shipbuilding yards on the Mersey, so that one of the chief causes of stagnation in shipbuilding, the immobility of labor, may be abolished. The scheme is the result of negotiations between Mr. Lynden Macassey, K. C., Admiral Barlow, D. S. O., Lieutenant-Commander Evans, R. N., and Mr. G. F. Royce, on behalf of the Admiralty and the Board of Trade on the one hand, and representatives of the employers and trade unions on the other.

In future it will be possible to secure the transfer of men from ship repairing establishments where they are not at the moment required to other similar establishments where they are at the time urgently wanted. The men will remain in the employment of the leading firm from which they are transferred, and while on transfer will be paid the standard district rates and whatever distance money they are entitled to by local custom or agreement based on their continuing in employment in the premises of the leading firm, together with a Government transfer allowance of 6d. per day for each day they are on transfer. The transfer is to be limited to a transfer between firms in the Mersey district, and does not provide for any transfer of men from the Mersey district to outside districts.

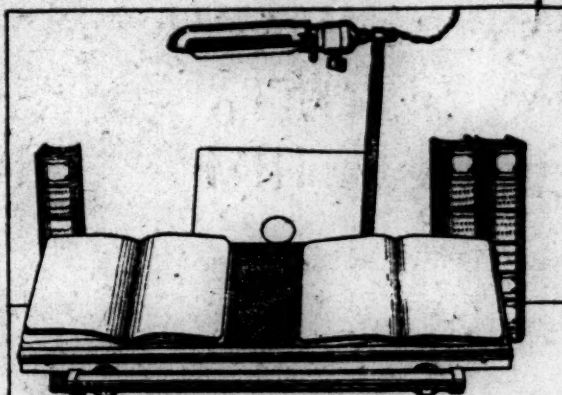
The trade union organization is to be utilized for the enrollment of volunteers for the transfer system, while the actual transfer work will be effected through the machinery of the Board of Trade.

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## GERMANY SAID TO FAVOR ARBITRATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
**BERLIN, Germany**—Shortly before the Chancellor's speech before the main Reichstag committee in which he replied to Lord Grey and announced his approval of an International League to Enforce Peace, Prof. Philip Zorn, the eminent German authority on international law, replied in Der Tag to an article recently published in the Novoe Vremya by M. Wallischewski, the Russian historian. The article was entitled "Berlin or The Hague?" and centered round the argument that the war would decide whether the world was to be militarized, or whether the plan of an international court of arbitration was to be adopted. Professor Zorn's reply was to the effect that Germany would have no objection whatever to recourse to The Hague, and that although the difficulties in the way of deciding all questions by arbitration were great, they were not insurmountable.

The time has not yet come, he wrote, for dealing with separate questions. The time has, however, come for the acknowledgment to be made on the German side that the peaceful settlement of international disputes, especially by arbitration, in so far as such a settlement is in any way possible, is entirely in accordance with the foundations of German policy. This acknowledgment, indeed, has already been repeatedly given on the German side in a solemn manner, and it previously mistakes have been made in working out these things, as in the year 1907, in particular, we firmly trust that these mistakes will not be repeated. The German Empire, a stranger to all thoughts of world hegemony, and to any attempt to keep other states in tutelage, intent only on preserving its unity, its security, its political and economic independence, has not the slightest reason to oppose a solid settlement for the peaceful regulation of international disputes, should this settlement rest on the basis of the equality of all states, and be confined within the limits of legality.

The Vorwärts, which reproduced the foregoing passage, observed: This declaration on the part of Professor Zorn, which obviously reflects the views of the competent Imperial authorities, deserves to be regarded abroad as a sign of German readiness for peace. The time has gone by when the war enthusiasts made fun of the temple of peace at The Hague.

## CONGO EXPEDITION PLANNED

**NEW YORK, N. Y.**—Plans have been made public here for what experts, representing the Smithsonian Institution declare will be the most important expedition ever sent from this country to the French Congo. Prof. R. L. Garner of this city and E. Aschmeier of Washington, who form the advance guard of the expedition, will make an 18 months stay in the Congo. They will be followed in March by Alfred M. Collins of Philadelphia and Prof. Charles Wellington Furlong of Boston. The object of the expedition is to obtain zoological specimens for the Smithsonian Institution and to make ethnological collections.

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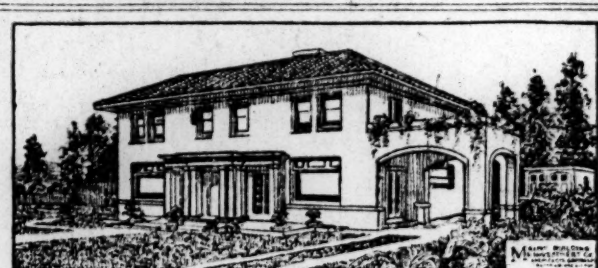
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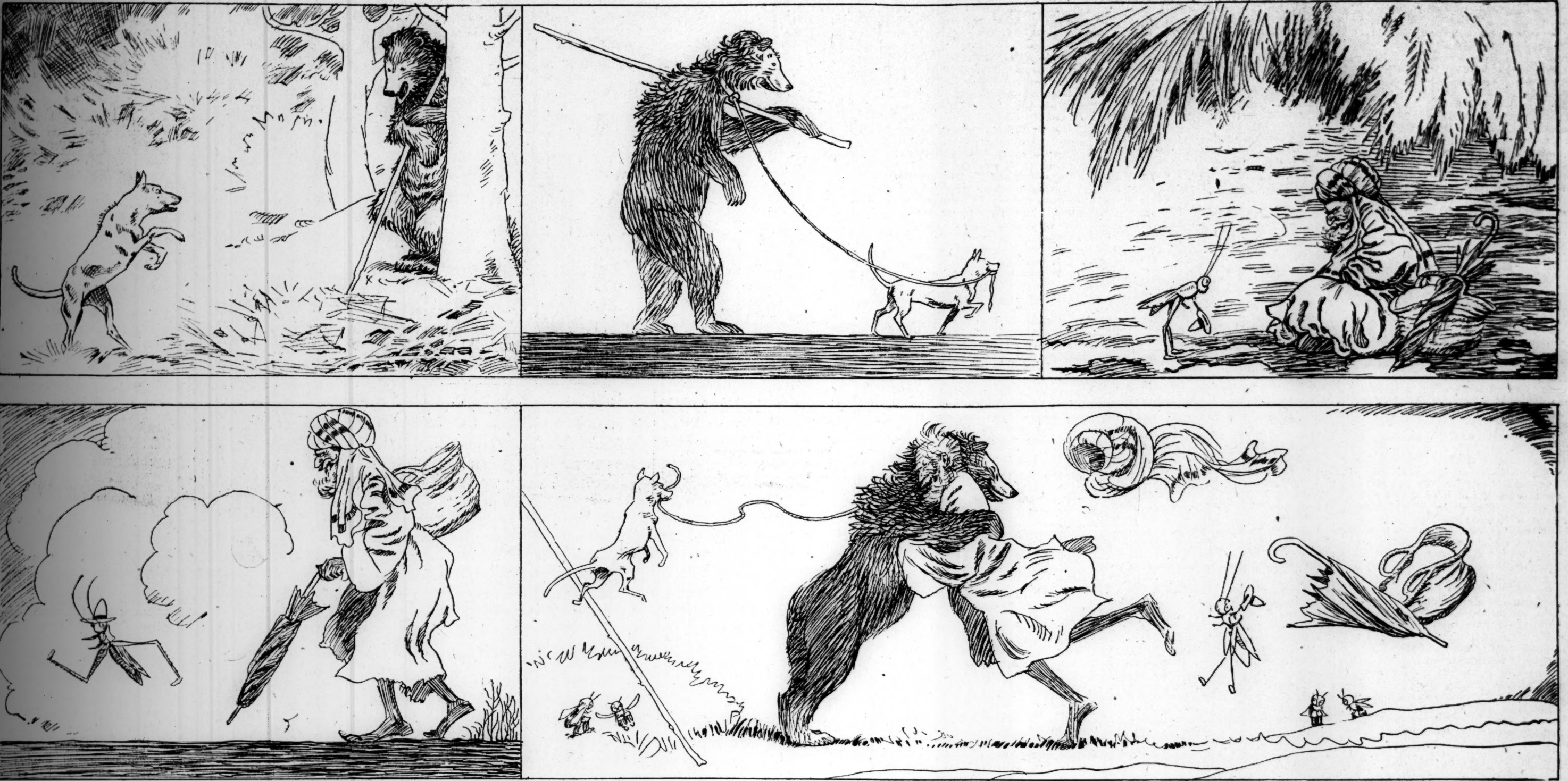
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## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Wherein No One Knew Where Anyone Else Could Be and Much Searching Ensued



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

When Judge Adjutant Stork flew away with the crown, taking it, as we know, toward Tibet, Dingo, the Australian wild dog, tried to follow him. Barking loudly and bounding into the air as high as he could, the little yellow dog set off through the jungle, following the direction the stork was taking and keeping an eye on the bird, flying far overhead. The stork became a speck in the sky and disappeared. But Dingo caught sight of another bird and followed its flight as well as he could. Then it, too, disappeared. So Dingo found himself alone in a strange jungle, far from his friends.

Our Mr. Grasshop also tried to rescue the crown from the flying stork by jumping after it. His leaps were valiant, but unavailing, for, truth to tell, each leap was in a different direction. So Grasshop too became lost in the jungle. As for the bees, each in his excitement flew away from the

rest; the whole party became scattered and no one knew where anyone else could be.

But one doesn't wander far in a jungle without meeting some other animal. The animal Dingo met was a bear.

The bear was a remarkable bear. Shaggy and black all over except for a V-shaped mark on his breast and a little white about his muzzle, his long movable lips and lack of front teeth gave him a face a comical expression. Indeed, the bear constantly was making funny faces. Moreover, he seemed as much at ease standing straight up as on all fours. There was a collar about his neck with a rope dangling from the collar and in one of his front paws he carried a long stick.

"Have you seen anything of an adjutant stork wearing a crown?" asked Dingo without waiting to introduce himself.

"Have you seen anything of a little

dark man wearing a big white turban?" replied the bear.—If, indeed, that could be called a reply.

"We want to find the stork, for that crown is Mr. Lion's crown," said Dingo.

"And I want to find the man, for he is my partner, and he has my dinner in his basket," said the bear.

"Your partner?" exclaimed Dingo, forgetting all about the stork.

"Yes," said the bear, "we are in the show business."

"You mean you are with a circus?" asked Dingo.

"No, we are not with a circus,—we are the circus," replied the bear. "And now he's lost and I don't know where to find him, and he can't make any money without me, and I won't get any dinner without him. He was such a good partner, and we had been in the show business together so long! Sometimes he juggled and sometimes I juggled," and, putting the end of the

staff on his nose, the bear balanced it to show Dingo what he meant. "And sometimes he played music and I danced and made faces," continued the bear, taking a few clumsy steps and twisting his face into a comical grimace. "Then people would give us plenty of money and we would buy good dinners. But now he's lost and he won't know what to do without me."

"Are there many bears in the show business?" inquired Dingo.

"Oh, yes," replied the bear. "There are bears in the show business all over the world. I am the sloth bear, or honey bear, the showman's bear of India. My little relative, the brown bear, is the showman's bear of Europe. You will find performing bears wherever you go. Oh, I wish I could find my partner!" and the big, shaggy fellow began to cry.

"I am good at finding things," said Dingo. "Suppose we hunt together. I am sure we can find your partner."

"All right," said the bear. "You take the end of my rope and lead on. I always feel better when there is some one at the other end of my rope."

So Dingo and the bear started out to find the missing partner.

In the meanwhile, our Mr. Grasshop had made a great many different leaps in a great many different directions. His leaping finally brought him to a little clearing, wherein he saw, in the shade of a palm, what looked like a heap of rags. There were a basket and an umbrella beside them and, in investigating these, our Mr. Grasshop discovered that what seemed to be a heap of rags was actually the turban and clothing of a little dark man, to whom also the basket and umbrella evidently belonged.

"How do you do," said our Busy-body friend, by way of introduction. "I am Mr. Grasshop."

"And I used to be a showman," replied the little man, "but now I am

nothing, for I have lost my bear. And he was the best bear in India. I myself brought him up from a cub and taught him all he knew. How he could juggle! Like this," and, taking a few balls from his basket, the little man kept them in the air and made them appear and disappear in the voluminous folds of his garments.

"And how he could dance when I played! So," and, putting a little pipe to his lips, the man played soft music. Our Mr. Grasshop himself could scarcely keep from dancing.

"But now he is gone, and I do not know where. He was the best bear in India." The little man's head sunk down into his clothing and he lapsed into silence.

"Why don't you find him?" suddenly asked Grasshop.

The man looked up. "Dear me," he said, "I hadn't thought of that."

So they set out at once for the search, Grasshop leading the way.

For some time they saw no one, and the little man's expression grew more and more hopeless; even our Mr. Grasshop's strides lagged a bit. But, all at once, they noticed two figures coming toward them, a tall figure carrying something long and thin, and a much smaller figure walking in front. Not knowing exactly why, they hurried on in the direction of these approaching figures. It all happened a moment later—the joyful reunion of the show partners, the happy meeting of Dingo and our Mr. Grasshop and even of the bees with their lost friends, for the bees had noted the scene as they were flying past overhead and had speedily descended. It then came about that Dingo, Grasshop and the bees were invited to share the bear's dinner. All sorts of wonderful things made their appearance from out of the showman's basket, not the least remarkable of which was the crown—Mr. Lion's crown.

## The Story of a Stained Glass Window

Much of the early stained glass known in England was made by Flemish refugees, some of whom began making stained glass windows at several different places in their adopted country. "Some was designed for English monasteries. Houses, you know, did not have glass windows at that time, but depended for protection upon oiled paper and skins. Glass was considered a luxury, and it was many years before window glass or table glass was in use. Rich English families bought glass dishes from galleries which . . . came laden from Venice. Sometimes this Venetian glass was mounted in gold or silver. There was, it is true, a little glass of English make, but no one thought it worth using; in fact, when the stained glass windows were put into Beauchamp Chapel at Warwick, it was expressly stated that no English glass was to be used.

"In 1589, there were 15 glass-houses in England," we read in "The Story of Glass," by Sara W. Bassett. "Then, because so much wood had been used in the iron foundries, the supply became exhausted and sea or pit coal had to be used instead. People were forced to try, in consequence, a different kind of melting pot for their glass and a new mixture of material; in this way they stumbled upon a heavy, brilliant, white crystal metal which the French called 'the most beautiful glassy substance known.' It was the pure white flint, or crystal glass, for which England has since become famous. Immediately it began to be used for all sorts of things. In 1637, the Duke of Buckingham had flint glass windows for his coach, and he had some Venetian workmen make mirrors out of it. So it went. A great many more mirrors were made, great pier glasses with beveled edges. It is said that some of these very mirrors are even now at Hampton Court. In the course of time, the English became more and more skillful at glass-making, and when Queen Victoria came to the throne they were manufacturing enormous cut glass ornaments and bowls, and decorating their palaces and theaters with glass chandeliers which had myriads of heavy, sparkling prisms dangling from them.

Why, in 1851, they actually built for the first International exhibit, a crystal palace with a big glass fountain in it! Its builder was James Paxton, and he was knighted for doing it. Later it was reconstructed at Sydenham, and to this day there it stands. England now makes the finest crystal glass of any country in the world."

In this same volume one may read interesting stories of certain individual bits of stained glass, the most remarkable of which is the tale of what adventures befell the east window in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster.

"This window was Flemish in design, and is said to have been ordered by Ferdinand and Isabella when their daughter Catherine was engaged to Arthur, the Prince of Wales. But, for some reason, it was not delivered, and a Dutch magistrate later decided to present it to King Henry the Seventh. However, that king never received it, and it came into the hands of the Abbot of Waltham. These were the unhappy times when Oliver Cromwell and his men felt that they were doing right to go about the country and destroy much that was beautiful. The Abbot of Waltham, fearing the arrival of Cromwell and his forces, accordingly buried his treasured window for safekeeping. After the Restoration some one dug up the window and placed it in a private chapel; but soon the house changed hands and the new owner offered the window to Wadham College. The college authorities declined it, so the window remained boxed up for many years. Then, finally, another Englishman bought it and built it into his house, but his son later took down the heirloom and, in 1758, sold it to a committee of those who were decorating St. Margaret's Church. Here it may still be admired, and here it surely deserves to rest after its varied adventures.

## Mississippi

The original spelling of this name of the great North American river was Meche-sebe, which, in the Algonquin Indian language, meant father of waters.

## Building Floats 23 Miles

In different parts of the country, from time to time, dwellings and buildings of moderate size have been moved various distances across water to new sites. Within the last few weeks, however, a structure weighing more than 1000 tons made a 23-mile voyage down San Francisco Bay, according to Popular Mechanics. It was the Ohio Building, a relic of the recent fair, and was transported on lighters from the former Panama-Pacific Exposition grounds down to San Carlos, where it is to be converted into a palatial country club house. The structure is 131 feet long, 80 feet wide, and 43 feet high. As it was piloted over the water by two tugs, the massive building with its broad colonnade extending across its front, presented a most striking, not to say startling, appearance. The feat of moving the building, which is a noteworthy one in some respects, was executed skillfully, and the structure delivered at the new site practically without injury.

## Musical Mecca

In very ancient times Mecca was not only a busy trading place, through which caravans with rich cargoes were continually passing; it was also a home of music and poetry. Before there was an Arab school of music the monotonous but agreeable sound of the camel driver's chant was the national song of Arabia.

"There is a story of a certain stonemason who had a wonderful gift of singing," writes Stanley Lane-Poole. "When he was at work the young men used to come and importune him, and bring him gifts of money and food to induce him to sing. He would then make a stipulation that they should first help him with his work. And forthwith they would strip off their cloaks, and the stonemason would gather around him rapidly. Then he would mount a rock and sing, whilst the whole hill was colored red and yellow with the variegated garments of his audience."

## John Muir's Youthful Inventions

When his (John Muir's) sawmill was tested in a stream that he had dammed up in the meadow, he set himself to construct a clock that might have an attachment connected with his bed to get him up at a certain hour in the morning. He knew nothing of the mechanism of timepieces beyond the laws of the pendulum, but he succeeded in making a clock of wood, whittling the small pieces in the moments of respite from farm-work. At length the "early-rising machine" was complete and put in operation to his satisfaction.

Even his father seemed to take pride in the hickory clock that he next constructed, writes Mary R. Parkman in St. Nicholas. A thermometer and barometer were next evolved, and automatic contrivances to light the fire and to feed the horses at a given time.

One day a friendly neighbor, who recognized that the boy was a real mechanical genius, advised him to take his whittled inventions to the State fair at Madison. There two of his wooden clocks and the thermometer were given a place of honor in the Fine Arts Hall, where they attracted much attention. It was generally agreed that this farm boy from the backwoods had a bright future.

A student from the university persuaded the young inventor that he might be able to work his way through college. Presenting himself to the dean in accordance with this friendly advice, young Muir told his story, explaining that, except for a two-month term in the country, he had not been to school since he had left Scotland in his twelfth year. He was received kindly, given a trial in the preparatory department, and after a few weeks transferred to the freshman class.

During the four years of his college life John Muir made his way by teaching school a part of each winter and doing farm-work summers. He sometimes cut down the expense of board to 50 cents a week by living on potatoes and mush, which he cooked for himself at the dormitory furnace. Pat, the janitor, would do anything for this young man who could make such wonderful things. Years after-

ward he pointed out his room to visitors and tried to describe the wonders it had contained. It had, indeed, looked like a branch of the college museum, with its numerous botanical and geological specimens and curious mechanical contrivances.

Although he spent four years at the State university, he did not take the regular course, but devoted himself chiefly to chemistry, physics, botany and geology, which, he thought, would be most useful to him. Then, without graduating, he started out "on a glorious botanical and geological excursion which has lasted," he said, in concluding the story of his early life, "for 50 years, and is not yet completed." . . . Because he loved the whole fair earth and longed to know something of the story that its rocks and trees might tell, he wandered on and on.

## New United States Stamps

The current set of United States stamps is now appearing upon unwatermarked paper, and every collector will do well to secure a block of four of the present watermarked varieties while they are current. Already the 1-cent, 2-cent, 4-cent, 5-cent and 7-cent have appeared, and the other values will follow rapidly, says the American Boy. These stamps are perforated 10 like the current set, but this perforation will shortly give way to a perforation 11, which is expected to make the separation of the stamps easier. The advice that we have given as regards the watermarked set will apply with even greater force to the perforated 10 on unwatermarked paper that is now coming into use.

## The Four Sweet Months

First, April, she with mellow showers Opens the way for early flowers; Then after her comes smiling May, In a more sweet and rich array; Next enters June, and brings us more Gems than those two that went before: Then, lastly, July comes and she More wealth brings in than all those three. —Robert Herrick.

## Bird Companions in the Pepper Tree

We love the old pepper tree which stands just outside our living-room window, its branches swaying so gently in the light Southern California breeze—which seldom becomes boisterous as misbehaved breezes in other parts of the world are apt to do.

We love it, not alone for its grace and beauty, nor for the dainty clusters of tiny white blossoms and bunches of bright coral berries, all of which we appreciate to the utmost, but because it is a favorite haunt of the birds, and we enjoy watching and listening to the music of our many feathered visitors.

The mocking bird, whose mate attended so strictly to housekeeping affairs, in the palm by the steps, spent much of his time in the pepper tree practicing his different notes, writes Flora Averill in Our Dumb Animals. He has no respect for persons, has no scruples about mocking anything or anybody. He has acquired a perfect imitation of the postman's whistle, and has been accused by members of the family of indulging in notes which sound much like mischievous laughter, when some one rushes to the door to get the mail, to find he has been called by his bogus whistle. The lady next door is much disgusted when she hurries to the chicken yard to rescue some plaintively peeping chicken, to find that it is only Mr. Mocker.

We were amused and highly entertained when he and Mrs. Mocker brought their family of five youngsters down on the lawn to instruct them in the art of flying. She stayed close by, taking little flights to show them how, and by many soft little coaxing notes tried to reassure them, seemed to be telling them how easy it was when they had once started. He perched himself on a low-hanging limb of the pepper tree and screamed at them in all the languages he knew; he clucked like an old hen; peeped like a lost chicken; sputtered like a sparrow and shrieked, "Tiddy-oo, tiddy-oo, tiddy-oo-oo" with a rising inflection; he seemed to be hurling questions at them; then he'd change to a softer tone and "tiddy-oo" at them, letting his voice fall. He worked himself into a perfect frenzy; then, when one of them tried and succeeded in fluttering

a few feet, he burst into a song of most exquisite melody, his "Sunday tune," we call it. His self-satisfied air was good to see; he seemed to feel that he had managed the whole affair. . . .

Whole families of linnets spend much time in the old pepper, and are good company. Mrs. Linnet, to be sure, is somewhat tiresome because of the shrillness of her note, which she repeats over and over, but she is such a loving mother to her numerous brood, and works so faithfully for the family interests, that we can but admire her, although we are tempted to ask her to retire to some far-away spot and cultivate her voice. We frequently see her babies clinging to some weed, persistently teasing for food. Little Mr. Linnet has a sweet little amateurish song which is very pleasing.

Many other birds, to us unknown, visit us here, peeping in at us so inquisitively with their little beady eyes. Tiny little ruby-throated hummingbirds stop here to rest, perching on some slender branch and swinging back and forth. From here the domineering blackbird swoops down after Tabby as she sits making her toilet in the sun. . . .

A pan under a nearby hydrant makes a convenient bird bathtub, and all manner of birds dip and splash here, using the old tree as a dressing-room, and all through the heat of the day one may see some member of the bird family perched here, fluttering and shaking his dripping feathers. . . .

A thrasher who spends so much time scratching and poking among the . . . leaves at the roots of the tree, obligingly sat for his picture, as he approached the pan for a bath.

For real friends, of whose companionship you will never tire, try some shady old tree and its feathered visitors.

## The Chrysanthemum

A few people in England were familiar with the chrysanthemum as long ago as 1764, for it was in that year that a certain Philip Miller received one of these plants from Nympha and proceeded to cultivate it at the botanical gardens at Chelsea, London.



## THE HOME FORUM

## "What Measure Ye Mete"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IMMEDIATELY following Jesus' instruction to seek first the kingdom of God as the prerequisite on which depends the addition of all things necessary to man's well-being, he gave that remarkable rule of conduct which has since been familiarly known as the Golden Rule. The inference is perfectly simple, that a man cannot gain the kingdom of heaven, with its fullness and harmony, for himself, regardless of his attitude toward his neighbor. The essential quality of his conduct toward others determines whether, having glimpsed heaven, he shall preserve his consciousness of it.

The kingdom of heaven is now very generally admitted to be a state of spiritual consciousness. God, the Father of all, is acknowledged, more than ever before, as unchanging Love. If, then, the Father, or divine Principle, is Love, the real man is obviously the reflecting or reflecting of Mind, a spiritual idea which expresses divine Love in every function of being. It is evident then that heaven, or harmony, can be entered only in the proportion that consciousness, through the understanding of spiritual reality, separates itself from every thought, fear, or belief that is unlike infinite Love. For this reason the understanding of Love as divine Principle, Mind, becomes the one all-important quest for humanity.

When a man has for his aim the understanding of Principle, it is obvious that he desires this understanding because he wishes to apply the rule of Principle to every activity that comes within the scope of his consciousness. When the practical test of a spiritual rule is undertaken, however, it at once becomes apparent that a man cannot employ more than he actually understands of Principle, and it is equally clear that his understanding will increase only as he does sincerely apply what he already knows. So use and understanding become metaphysically equivalent.

In this is seen the profound truth underlying Jesus' words, "For with the same measure that ye mete withal it shall be measured to you again." In exactly the degree that consciousness comprehends divine Love and expresses it, will one experience the beneficence of Love returning unto him. A man receives of Love just what he himself reflects of Love.

possesses what he gives. "Therefore," said Jesus, "all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them: for this is the law and the prophets."

This law of loving one's neighbor as one's self, which Jesus reiterated and amplified, is based upon the very simple truth that the only knowledge a man has of his neighbor is the concept he himself entertains of the neighbor. Any concept entertained, becomes a part of the paraphernalia of one's own consciousness. Therefore if a man wishes to realize himself as God's child in heaven, harmony, now, he cannot gain this end—since heaven is gained through consciousness—while he corrupts his consciousness by holding within it any concept whatsoever of an imperfect or obnoxious neighbor. To know the real man, God's image, one must know the unreal man in matter. The measure in which you rise above your belief in your neighbor as a discordant man in matter, will be the measure of your own release from the dream that you are not now in heaven. Mrs. Eddy writes: "In order to apprehend more, we must practise what we already know of the Golden Rule, which is to all mankind a light emitting light." (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellaneous, p. 283.)

In the absolute truth of being, man is one, the compound idea, the full expression of spiritual being. There can be no enmity in spiritual reality, for the reason that all ideas reflect the same Principle, and are coordinate and harmonious. On the relative plane of human existence, it is apparent that this divine Principle, the unity of good, has been obscured through the belief in many minds and wills. Enmity and conflict can of course never cease while one mind stands opposed in belief to another. There is no common ground where opposing persons or groups can meet with hope of evolving unity, except on the basis of Principle, divine Love, which does not take account of human will. Jesus stated the absolute spiritual law as it must be applied in human affairs. "Love your enemies," he said, "bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you; that ye may be the children of your Father which is in heaven." On page

9 of "Miscellaneous Writings," Mrs. Eddy writes: "Love thine enemies" is identical with "Thou hast no enemies."

The carnal mind, because of its inviolable perversion of the truth, does not see the reasonableness of this law, the self-benefit in the highest sense, that men should do to others as they would have others do to them. Instead of turning to divine Love as the motive power of all real being, mortal mind sets up a spurious self as the basis of action. This is why humanity witnesses selfishness as an inciting motive meting to others what must inevitably return through revenge and retaliation. Measure for measure, a mortal judges another and is himself therein judged. He avenges another's debt to him and augments his own. He takes the sword and perishes by it. He gives grudgingly and impoverishes himself. He metes what he is; his own character is measured back to him.

The ultimate salvation of all from sin is inevitable, because, as Christian Science shows, nothing but the good, the real, possesses duration. The law of cause and effect penetrates the haze of materiality so that the causal penalty is seen to lie in the wrong belief. Each man computes his own punishment in the evil belief he metes to his neighbor; or else he measures, progressively, his release from the illusion by the truth which animates his motives and acts. Mrs. Eddy points to the effect which will follow as Truth permeates human consciousness, when she writes: "Mankind will be God-governed in proportion as God's government becomes apparent. The Golden Rule utilized, and the rights of man and the liberty of conscience held sacred." (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellaneous, p. 222.)

## Leisure

What is this life if, full of care  
We have no time to stand and stare?

No time to stand beneath the boughs  
And stare as long as sheep or cows.

No time to see, when woods we pass,  
Where squirrels hide their nuts in grass.

No time to see, in broad daylight,  
Streams full of stars, like skies at night.

A poor life this if, full of care,  
We have no time to stand and stare.  
—William H. Davies.

## Reputation

Reputation is in no man's keeping. You and I cannot determine what other men shall think of us and say about us. We can only determine what they ought to think of us and say about us; and we can only do this by acting squarely up to our convictions of duty, without the slightest reference to its effect upon ourselves. —J. G. Holland.

Few artists have played so important a role in the history of painting as Giorgione, who ranks as one of the seven supreme colorists of the Renaissance. "It is Giorgione," wrote Théophile Gautier, "who fashioned the palette of Venice, Titian, Bonifazio, Tintoret, Paris Bordone, Palma Senior and Junior, Paul Veronese; the most illustrious and the less famous have drawn generously upon him." "The destiny of no poet is comparable with his," d'Annunzio has exclaimed. "Nothing is known about him; some have even gone so far as to deny his existence. Yet the whole of Venetian art is

## The Concert at Asolo, After Giorgione

## Bird Flocks and Belems in South Persia

In his book, "From the Gulf to Ararat," an expedition through Mesopotamia and Kurdistan, G. E. Hubbard gives some interesting notes on birds. Along the banks of the Karun, he says, birds are very numerous—"snipe, duck, partridges, and long-legged cranes, and, above all, sand-grouse."

"The time of our journey through the desert was the sand-grouse flocking season, and one could ride for hours watching their amazing maneuvers in the sky. On the horizon would appear what looked for all the world like the thick cloud of smoke streaming from an express train. Suddenly the cloud condensed into a solid mass, and an instant later a point shot out of the mass into the sky like an exploding rocket, leaving a wedge-shaped train behind. The next minute a change in the direction of the flock's flight would make it vanish as if by magic, only to reappear farther along the horizon and commence its strange evolutions over again. How many scores of thousands of birds go to make up one such flock, and how they all find food, are questions which must puzzle the most learned ornithologist. They say the beat of wings is quite deafening when a flock of sand-grouse is still two miles away; but for this I could not vouch."

Parting company with the Karun, the travelers crossed the Kerkha. "One day's march from the crossing," he says, "brought us to the edge of the Khor-el-Assem. The caravan now turned off to skirt round the edge of the marsh, but I was lucky enough to be able to send my horse round with the main party and travel myself for two days by belem."

"I find several notes in my diary,

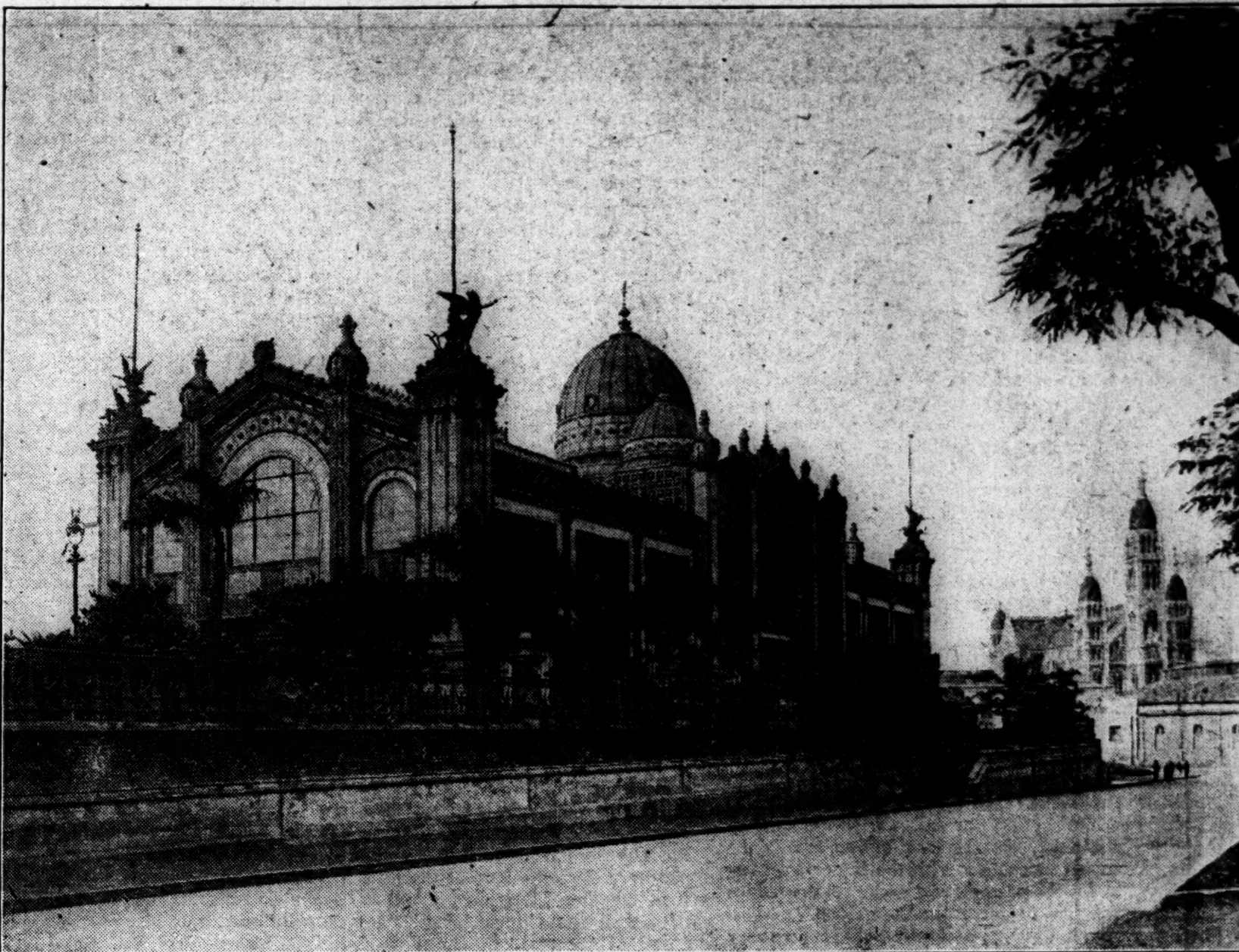
made during our lazy progress down stream, which I think will best give the impression of what the journey was like. The first is dated

"Feb. 22, noon.—We are floating down the Kerkha in a belem. Rather a tight fit—nine persons inside! It is a primitive tubby variety of the belem, with a tremendously long tapering bow curving back so as to give to the boat almost the outline of a Viking's ship."

"It's drowsy work, drifting down on the stream with occasional bursts of frenzied energy when our belems churn the water with their paddles for a few minutes, and then relapse into idleness and droning Arab songs."

"2 p. m.—The boatmen here seem never to have discovered the possibility of paddling one on each side of the boat; they give a few strokes together on the bow side, then swing over and do the same on stroke side; result—a very zigzag course and frequent sprinklings for the passengers."

"The river banks are populated by innumerable tortoises, who sit and crane their necks at us as we go by. There are solemn cranes standing sentinel here and there, and kingfishers, some of them blue, some black and white, flitting over the water. We have just passed the queerest group of birds sitting on the bank. There were about half a dozen of them, very grave hunchback creatures, rather like small penguins, but without any of the penguin's cheerfulness. They reminded me of a party of Scotch elders . . . as they stood there silent and motionless and wearing the most dejected air imaginable. One had a gorgeous greenish-blue back, but the rest were in sober gray."



© Brown &amp; Dawson and E. M. Newman—Courtesy of E. M. Newman

## Museo Sociale, Buenos Aires, Argentina

The building of the Museo Sociale Argentino was erected first in Paris for the exposition of 1889 and afterward removed to Buenos Aires and

erected in the Plaza San Martin. The building is composed chiefly of iron and glass, and is adorned, within and without, with sculpture. Here in 1910

an international exhibition was held, when a dozen or more American and European countries were represented. In 1912 Don Ricardo Zemborian gave

to the city a large collection of relics illustrative of Argentine history, including jewels, arms, furniture, bronze and ivory antiques, and poems, songs, and prints. Another gift to the museum this year was that of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, consisting of nine thousand volumes by American authors, which is to be kept in a section known as the North American library. This is in concert with the efforts being made in the United States for a better understanding between North and South American countries.

## Paddy Cahill's, in the Northern Territory of Australia

"Every now and then, in out-of-the-way corners of the Northern Territory [of Australia], one comes across the settlement—sometimes little more than a camp—of a buffalo hunter."

"Unwittingly each of these men," Elsie R. Masson says in "An Untamed Territory," "does something toward opening up the country. Their journey on horseback makes a bridge track from the railway line to their camp, where before all was unknown bush. In the course of their hunting they explore wide tracts of land, follow rivers to their sources, accustom the natives to the sight of white men, and by the time . . . the hunter has gone to other parts, that little patch of the Territory has lost its remoteness."

"Yet not all the hunters leave the country when their game has disappeared. Sometimes they settle on their old hunting ground, make a home there, and turn their hands to other things. Such is the case with Paddy Cahill, the famous hunter of the Alligator River. Once large herds of buffalo roved over the wide, grassy plains that stretch away on either side of the stream, but now they only appear occasionally and in small numbers. Paddy Cahill, however, still lives on the Alligator, and acts as protector to the aborigines of the district. . . . The men are learning to grow vegetables and to build houses of simple design, the lubras are being trained in domestic work, and in due time a

school will be established, where the children will be taught reading and writing. But the secret of Paddy Cahill's success lies in his unbounded influence over the natives and in his wonderful sympathy with their customs and beliefs. He never laughs at them; he speaks to them in their own language, and calls them by their native names. In return they give him their confidence, and no ceremony is too sacred to be enacted before him."

"Paddy Cahill's station, Oonpell, is truly isolated. To the west his nearest neighbor is reached after a journey of four days overland by horse, at Burrundie, a small siding on the railway line; to the east there is no one between him and the Arafura Sea." And to get there was no easy matter. "For miles and miles we saw nothing but mangroves, gray mud, wild fowl, and alligators," the writer says of their progress up the Alligator River.

"The wild fowl swarmed. Cockatoos hung on the mangroves like large white blossoms; elegant cranes posed daintily on the gray mud; ducks and geese flew in wavy lines across the river; once a flock of turkeys flapped over our heads. But of human habitation the only trace we saw was one native dugout canoe, lying empty close in to shore."

"The river gradually narrowed and the overhanging mangroves gave way to thicker, more varied jungle. Wide plains covered with long, golden grass, spread away from each bank, and ahead rose a high, rocky wall, which turned opal color in the late afternoon light. This rock, we felt, must end our journey—something different must lie beyond it—but before we could reach it, night fell. The banks became dark walls against a tawny sky, and the river flowed in oily streaks of black and orange."

By the following sunset Paddy Cahill and his family arrived to welcome the newcomers, and "there followed a seven-mile ride back to Oonpell under the stars." "Every here and there a flare of fire among the trees and a low jabbering of voices attracted us to a black camp. First Paddy Cahill pushed forward, speaking to them in their own language, then we followed to gaze upon the vivid little picture. . . . The arrival of a new white 'Missal' caused a great commotion. The blacks thrust handfuls of paper-bark into the flames and held them high to gaze at the chattering excited comments. One little lubra, Mechung, was persuaded to show off her accomplishment of teeth rattling. After a few coy chuckles she began hitting her chin smartly with her two fists, and rattling her teeth till it sounded like the rapid play of castanets."

"Oonpell by night," the writer says, "had had all the fascination of mystery, but by day it was a hundred times more enchanting. In front of the picturesque bark buildings of the station stretched a glittering lagoon, over which white pelicans swooped and ibises wheeled. High walls of rock, glowing purple in the morning light, overhung it, and on the further side the sun flashed on a moving stream of horses galloping swiftly to the homestead. On the edge of the water rocked a native canoe, and before the house lay the garden where two black boys were watering the rows of vegetables."

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., MONDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1916

## EDITORIALS

### The Arguments for No-License

THE first and strongest plea that can be made for no license in Boston is that it will remove the stamp of legality from the saloon. Considering what the Boston saloon is at its best, what it is on an average, and what it is at its worst, it is almost incredible that any well-meaning citizen would wish to have its legitimacy confirmed at the polls in this day and hour. The delegating of the saloon tomorrow will not, technically, mean prohibition of the liquor traffic in Boston. Prohibition is not the question now before the municipal electorate. That is a matter for the future. A no-license victory will mean that one of the most pernicious agencies known to our times will cease to pollute the atmosphere, debauch the thought, and degrade the citizenship of the chief city of New England. That will be a long step toward the extirpation of all the other agencies of the liquor traffic. It is the saloon, not the liquor trade, of Boston, that is now hanging in the balance. The issue is the saloon, and nothing else. A victory for no-license will mean simply the closing of the saloon. Whether present patrons shall obtain liquor in "some way or other," when the saloons are closed, is not the point to be decided by the ballot. Let one thing be attended to at a time. The local-option law falls far short of satisfying the prohibitionist, but the local-option law is the law to be recognized in dealing with the liquor question in Massachusetts for the present, and under its provisions it is, at least, possible to drive out the saloon.

There may be, in Boston, a licensed saloon to every 1000 of the population. Under the law, however, it is possible, through unity of action on the part of property owners, to shut out saloons from certain neighborhoods. The neighborhoods from which the saloons are shut out are called "dry" districts; the neighborhoods in which saloons are tolerated, or upon which saloons are imposed, are called "wet" districts. Thus, while some neighborhoods in Boston are free from the atmosphere and contamination of the saloon, other neighborhoods reek with the traffic. Thousands of those who, in the past, have voted for license would not reside in a "wet" neighborhood.

There are in Boston today districts decadent and unattractive because of the existence of saloons, which a no-license victory would help to redeem and revivify. The closing of saloons would enhance real estate values in the neighborhoods now "wet." This has been the actual experience of scores of communities which have thrown off the liquor yoke. The abolition of the saloon lowers the expenses of municipal government. The cost of maintenance of police supervision over the average saloon is almost equal to the amount of the license fee. The saloon is a feeder for prisons, jails, penitentiaries, reformatory and correctional institutions, hospitals, and insane asylums.

The saloon patron is a squanderer, not a spender. He is not a valuable patron of the arts or trades. In Denver, Seattle, Portland, Ore., and other cities where the test has been thoroughly made recently, it has been found that the closing of the saloons is followed by a remarkable improvement of business. The wage or salary earner who formerly wasted a large part or all of his income in the saloon, makes better provision for his family when the saloon is closed, and becomes a regular patron of the savings bank and the mercantile establishment. The business people of these cities were opposed to prohibition until they experienced its results in actual operation. The results are logical. The habitual drinker usually has nothing to spend on things that make for industry and trade in a true sense, and neither, unfortunately, has his family.

No-license would turn the current of expenditure of a large wage-earning class in Boston from the saloon to the outfitting store. It would give the worker, now a patron of the saloon, a greater number of working days. It would increase his efficiency and his earning capacity. It would lower taxes. It would clear the thought of the voter and make for better local government. All this on the material side. What it would accomplish on the moral side is not to be measured. It should make a new Boston.

Tomorrow, every man, woman, and child who has the welfare of the city, the State and the country at heart should be arrayed on the side of no-license, which is the side of decency, cleanliness, purity. It is a most regrettable thing that the woman suffrage organizations have permitted considerations of political expediency to influence them in this contest. Their professed neutrality cannot help them in the least. The liquor interests have long realized that woman is a natural foe of the traffic. She will not be trusted, and she will not be aided in her fight, by the liquor interests. The net result of her hesitation between right and wrong will be a loss of sympathy and friendship among those who are her allies because they believe that suffrage is the handmaid of prohibition. But, organizations aside, it may be taken for granted that the individual sympathies of the great body of the suffragists of Boston will be on the right side tomorrow, where the sympathies of all good women and men ought to be.

### Rural Problems in Great Britain

THE meeting of representatives of societies working for rural betterment which was recently held in the Central Buildings, Westminster, was another instance of the growing alertness, everywhere so noticeable, to the importance of the question of agriculture. Lord Selborne, who presided over the meeting, said its promoters felt that there was no coordination between the societies

devoting themselves to rural betterment, and the conference would be asked to consider whether a joint body could not be formed which would focus their activities and unite their influence. The rural problem, he said, was one of the greatest of social and economic problems, and, great as was the glory of England today, he believed it was in her power to hand down a countryside of which her children would be prouder still.

The question is, of course, an extremely important one, and it was specially welcome to find this conference ultimately deciding that a council should be formed to deal with the matter along the lines proposed by Lord Selborne, and appointing a committee to take the matter in hand at once. The crux of the rural problem in England is, as indeed Lord Selborne pointed out, the fact that as young men and women become better educated, they are led to believe that the town presents, not only greater opportunities for "getting on," but greater opportunities for recreation also. However this may really be, such lack is certainly not the fault of the country itself. Very much can be done, and indeed is being done, to improve conditions in these respects, and if all the many societies devoting their energies to this matter could join forces, a very great change might be brought about in the rural life of the country.

There can be no question, moreover, that Lord Selborne was abundantly right when he insisted that the notion should be got rid of that the agricultural laborer was not skilled. He is, as a matter of fact, one of the most highly skilled of laborers. Everything connected with agriculture is comparatively slow moving. No amount of overtime, for instance, and no number of extra hands, will expedite the growing of a field of wheat; and so it is with the farm laborer. The apprentice mechanic may practice the making of some bolt or nut or what not any hour or day of the year, but the farm laborer can only plow the land at the time of plowing, and sow it at the time of sowing. And as to the skill required of a really good farm hand, it is a commonly admitted fact that the man who can plow a straight furrow need not trouble much about his ability to do many other things.

### Uruguay-Argentina Boundary

THE dispute between Uruguay and Argentina over the definition of the boundary between the two republics is of long standing, and has led, on several occasions, almost to open rupture. Uruguay is the smallest of the South American nations; Argentina is next to the largest; the latter, it would seem, could well spare the territory, mostly in islands, that Uruguay claims, but it never has felt so disposed. Recently, after a long period of negotiations, a convention was agreed upon which, it was hoped, would result in a final settlement. When the treaty was signed by the Uruguayan Minister of Foreign Affairs there was, at first, great rejoicing in Montevideo, but it was soon discovered that the terms of the instrument fell far short of yielding to Uruguay the results desired.

This treaty specifically named the islands, in the Uruguay River, that should belong to Argentina, and those which should come under the jurisdiction of Uruguay, but, upon a more careful examination of the details, it was discovered that Uruguay had ceded to Argentina islands, respecting the ownership of which, as lying in Uruguay, there never had been any question. The difficulty seems to have grown out of the method of drawing the boundary line. Uruguay contended for a division line marked through midstream, while Argentina held to a line drawn through the middle of the navigable channel. The former would give Uruguay many additional islands, and parts of others; the latter would take from her islands which she already possessed. In drawing up the treaty, contrary to the understanding of her representatives, the Argentine line was followed.

The boundary dispute, always a source of irritation, is especially unfortunate in its new phase, because, added to the Uruguayan complaint that Argentina has been grasping, is the allegation that she has proved to be deceitful and unfair. The matter is one of greater consequence because of possible results than because of the territory involved. Argentina could, it seems, easily give way to Uruguay on the points raised, if for no other reason than that a liberal settlement would secure to her a grateful next-door neighbor, and one that is developing strength out of all proportion to her size.

### Cabling by Sound

SINCE the beginning of submarine telegraphy, where the distance covered has been great, as, for instance, across seas and oceans, it has been deemed necessary, because of the attenuation of the electric current, to depend upon visual recording instruments. Of these there have been many varieties. Cooke's needle instrument will be recalled by early students of telegraphy, for it was once in general use. It is an upright galvanometer needle surrounded by a coil of fine insulated wire, and is operated from the sending station with two keys, one of which sends a positive current, deflecting the needle to the right; the other, a negative current, deflecting it to the left. The alphabet code is the same as that of the Morse system. The simplicity of the Cooke device recommended it to general use in the early days, and it was commonly employed in Great Britain for some years following 1840, before the Morse instrument was substituted. In the United States, telegraphic signals in commercial and news transmission have been read by sound almost from the beginning, although from time to time the visual instruments invented by Wheatstone, Siemens, Anders, Bréguet and Chester have been adopted in special cases. When Cyrus W. Field succeeded in laying the first Atlantic cable, it was discovered that some other than the ticker method must be found for receiving the messages, for no ticking could be heard. Professor William Thompson, later known as Lord Kelvin, came to the rescue then, as he

often did before and afterward, in solving a difficult problem in electrical matters, by devising the visual recorder in use in submarine telegraphy down to the present day.

The War Department at Washington has just announced what it regards as an important discovery, in the method of operating ocean telegraph cables, a method which, it is believed, will result in radical improvements and in greatly increased efficiency in the transmission of cable messages. The preliminary experiments, it is stated, which have been in progress for some months under the War Department, were made at the Government radio laboratories of the United States Bureau of Standards, and the actual tests on an ocean cable were completed recently. Lieutenant-Colonel George O. Squier, it appears, has had personal direction of the experiments.

Now so delicate has been the operation of the visual recorders that it has been necessary often to employ magnifying glasses to detect the deflections of the needle marking for the reader the dots and dashes. The new receiver is described as an ordinary telephone. The feeble current received is normally inaudible in the telephone. It is broken up by means of a slipping contact ticker and rendered audible. To secure greater sensibility a tuned audion amplifier is used in connection with the ticker, and the sensitiveness of this apparatus is so great that less than 1-20 of the voltage necessary for operating the siphon recorder is sufficient for traffic. Concluding, the official announcement says:

The significance of this development may be realized when we remember that at present all the traffic for ocean cables has to be translated into an entirely different code at each end and that highly paid cable readers are required to decipher these messages. The present discovery brings the operation of ocean cables in line with land-line telegraphy as well as radio-telegraphy. The increased sensitiveness obtained by this method guarantees the operation of ocean cables under conditions when they would be totally interrupted as at present used, and forecasts radical improvements in the world engineering practice of cable telegraphy.

A notable fact made manifest by this epitome of the achievement is that it emphasizes the unity of the elements and forces which constitute what is called electric energy and make sound its dominating expression.

### General Lyautey

SOME sixteen years ago, there appeared in the pages of a Paris journal, the well-known *Revue des Deux Mondes*, an article by an unknown writer entitled "Du Rôle Social de l'Officier." It was an article which at once attracted and held attention, alike by its modesty and its remarkable excellence as a piece of literature. The writer submitted that the vocation of the soldier was in a state of transition. If he would only look up, he would see a new prospect opening out before him. The writer of this article was the recently appointed French War Minister, General Lyautey, at that time a colonel fresh from his great exploits in Madagascar. Acting under General Gallieni, he had completed the conquest of the island, established French rule in the south, and seen inaugurated there that policy of education and conciliation which he was to put into effect, with such astonishing results, some thirteen years later, in Morocco.

General Lyautey has always been a man of action, in the fullest sense of that word; a man who has never lain back on his laurels; who has not had time for the recollection of an achievement, because it has no sooner been completed than he has started out on some other quest. From the time when he left the Saint Cyr Military Academy, in 1876, he has been carrying on the active work of a soldier and administrator in various parts of the world. Fighting rebellious natives in Algeria, Indo-China, the Song Cau Valley, and at the capture of Ne-Tuong; exterminating piracy in Upper Tonkin; putting down rebellions and pacifying the country in Madagascar; consolidating the French hold on Algeria, and finally securing and pacifying Morocco for France, at a time when the greater part of the world is at war, these are only some of his many activities.

In the early days of his connection with Morocco, General Lyautey did a remarkable work on the Algerian frontier, in that great tract of almost unknown country stretching from the Mediterranean to the Sahara. For several years he patrolled this region, organized companies of light cavalry, and, with all his accustomed genius, gradually secured order out of chaos. Posts were established all along the frontier, round which villages sprang up. New towns were founded and several magnificent roads were cut through the mountains. It was, however, in Morocco after the establishment of a French protectorate over the country, in the latter part of 1911, that General Lyautey's most distinguished work was done. When, in the March of 1912, on the conclusion of the Franco-Moroccan treaty, General Lyautey, who had been in command of the French forces in Morocco up to that time, was created French Resident-General, he virtually took over the government of a country seething with all manner of strife, bitterly opposed to French rule, and forever breaking out, now here and now there, in open rebellion. He recognized his opportunity. A soldier of soldiers, he put valiantly into practice the theory expounded some twelve years before in the *Deux Mondes*, namely, that soldiering in the sense of fighting was by no means the whole of a soldier's calling. Slowly, but very surely, the unruly tribesmen, the "blue-coat men," the followers of the notorious El Haiba, the Berbers of the hills, and the Arabs of the plain and town, began to see that the French Resident-General really wished them well. Roads began to be made; ports began to be constructed; food and all manner of goods and produce began to be more plentiful; the fear of the brigand disappeared with the brigand himself; the Moor began to take an interest in what the French were doing; then he began to take a pride in it, and, finally, when General Lyautey launched his great enterprise, the exhibition at Casablanca, last year, he secured the eager support of the very tribesmen who, a few years before, would have nothing to do with him or his works. Last

October, as a crowning achievement, came the great fair at Fez, opened by the Resident-General, in the presence of some 25,000 people, amidst scenes of great enthusiasm. The fair at Fez marked a definite period in General Lyautey's work in Morocco. Thenceforward, it was possible for others to carry it on, and so, when the call reached him to come back to Paris, and take over the great duties of Minister of War, he was willing and ready to respond.

### Notes and Comments

THE gentleman who wrote to the papers to say that the war had made an end of the classics, has raised a hornet's nest he little expected. It is not from Oxford or Cambridge that the thunders of protest have come, but perhaps from where he least expected it—the trenches. Oxford and Cambridge, to say nothing of the Public Schools, are thick in the trenches along the Somme, and if the classics are not dear to the Universities and the Public Schools, where should you find their champions? One Public School boy, to take a single instance from many, writes to object to "the babblings of some self-satisfied person" who writes to a paper to air such views. He would give anything, he declares, and so would hundreds about him, for a game of racquets and an hour with Thucydides, and he winds up by asking for a pocket edition of the "Odyssey" to be sent to him. The gentleman who wrote the unfortunate letter, it is evident, knew very little about the classics, and even less about the trenches. If the "Iliad" and "De Bello Gallico" have not an appeal in the trenches, why should they have one in "Mesopotamia" or in "the backs"?

MESOPOTAMIA and the backs are districts dear to the academic mind of Oxford and Cambridge. Mesopotamia is represented by the fields which lie between the waters of the Cherwell, on the limits of Magdalen Park; whilst "the backs" are the gardens stretching along the Cam, from behind the line of the colleges.

THE utter selfishness and callous indifference to human misery revealed in the pro-license advertisements, published in some of the Boston newspapers, should have an effect upon public thought quite the contrary to that expected by the liquor interests and their friends. In one of these, for instance, members of Boston clubs are warned that "The privilege of selling liquors in your clubhouse, under what is known as a 'special club license,' will be taken away if Boston goes no-license." What matters it though a victory for no-license should make thousands of Boston men sober, thousands of Boston wives and Boston children happy, and thousands of wretched homes in Boston comfortable, so long as the Boston clubman is deprived of his toddy? Was there ever a more selfish appeal to self-interest?

ON a plane morally no higher is the advertisement published by order of the board of directors of the Boston Real Estate Exchange, and bearing the signature of its president. In this the members of the organization are asked to give first consideration to dollars and cents in determining how they shall vote upon one of the most vital social questions before the world today. It is their incomes, their taxes, that they should look to, not to the welfare of the community, the country and the world. "Damage would be done to general business," by no-license, says the advertisement, as if nothing but "general business" were of consequence to humanity. The slogan, "Righteousness First!" needs very much to be sounded in the Boston Real Estate Exchange.

IN THE delightful "interlude" on jargon in his recently published book "On the Art of Writing," Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch supplies many precious illustrations of his contentions. Inveighing against the "trick of Elegant Variation" he criticizes a certain undergraduate's essay on Byron. In an essay on Byron, he says, Byron is, or ought to be, mentioned many times. "But my undergraduate has a blushing sense that to call Byron Byron twice on one page is indelicate. So Byron, after starting bravely as Byron, in the second sentence turns into 'that great but unequal poet,' and thenceforward I have as much trouble with Byron as ever Telemachus with Proteus to hold and pin him back to his proper self." Amongst the truly wonderful variations recorded by Sir Arthur are "the gloomy master of Newstead," "the meteoric darling of society," "the apostle of scorn," and "the martyr of Missolonghi."

ANOTHER excellent illustration is the writer's translation of Hamlet's soliloquy into "jargonese." The first few lines run after this fashion: "To be, or the contrary? Whether the former or the latter be preferable would seem to admit of some difference of opinion; the answer in the present case being of an affirmative or of a negative character according as to whether one elects on the one hand to mentally suffer the disfavor of fortune, albeit in an extreme degree, or on the other to boldly envisage adverse circumstances in the prospect of eventually bringing them to a conclusion." And so it goes on. All lovers of English language will wish the King Edward VII Professor of English Literature in the University of Cambridge well, in his campaign against such "flux of words to the pen."

THE sneer of the liquor interests, that "prohibition does not prohibit," has already been answered by several of the prohibition states in the enactment of laws which will make it next to impossible for the liquor interests to invade those states, on any pretext, without the risk of involving themselves in serious difficulty. States that have been "dry," that is, are now becoming "bone dry." The latest accessions to the "bone dry" ranks are Arizona, Idaho, and Oregon. Kansas, of course, led the movement. The liquor interests said that Kansas could not keep them wholly out. Kansas accepted the challenge, and does keep them out, as nearly as it is, at this stage, possible to exclude any kind of lawbreakers.